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Chaitra 7, 1882 (Saka)

LOK SABHA
DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)

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CONTENTS

[Second Series, Vol. LIII—March 28 to April 10, 1961/Chaitra 7 to 20, 1883 (Saka)]

No. 31.—Tuesday, March 28, 1961/Chaitra 7, 1883 (Saka)—

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1136 and 1138 to 1144 . . . . . . 7531—67

Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1137 and 1145, 1146 and 1148 to 1173 . . . 7567—84
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2374 to 2444 and 2446 to 2467 . . . . 7584—7637
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—
Destruction by fire of timber at the Railway Timber Depot, Dhilwan . . 7637—43
Papers laid on the Table . . . . 7643—45
Estimates Committee—
Hundred and twelfth and Hundred and thirteenth Reports . . 7645-46
Statement by Member re. Oil well at Rudrasagar . . . . 7646—59
Bills introduced—
1. Delhi (Urban Areas) Tenants Relief Bill 7659-60
2. Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill 7660
Orissa Budget, 1951-62—General Discussion . . . . . . 7660—7755
Orissa Demands for Grants on Account (1961-62) . . . . . . 7756—69
Orissa Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill—Introduced and Passed . 7770
Demands for Grants—
Ministry of Home Affairs . . . . 7771—7803

Half-an-Hour Discussion *re.* Eastern Zonal Council 7803-12
Daily Digest . . . . 7813—20

No. 32.—Wednesday, March 29, 1961/Chaitra 8, 1883 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1174, 1178 to 1181, 1184 to 1187, 1189 to 1192, 1194 and 1177 . . . . 7821—60
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1175, 1176, 1182, 1183, 1188, 1193, 1195 to 1198 7861—65
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2468 to 2511 and 2513 to 2519 . . 7865-66
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—
Fire in an Oil Factory at Jalgaon . . . . . 7896—98
Papers laid on the Table . . . . 7898—7900
Messages from Rajya Sabha 7900
Telegraph Laws (Amendment) Bill Laid on the Table as returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments 7901
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—
Eighty-first Report 7901
Estimates Committee—
Hundred and fourteenth Report 7901
Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 1092 . . . 7901-02
Demands for Grants . . . . 7902—8122
Ministry of Home Affairs . . . . 7902—8035
Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply . . . . 8035—8122
Daily Digest . . . . 8123—28

No. 33—Thursday, March 30, 1961/Chaitra 9, 1883 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1199 to 1202, 1204 to 1206 and 1211 to 1214 . . 8129—65

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1203, 1207 to 1210, 1215 to 1221 . . . 8165—71
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2520 to 2558 . . . . 8171—96

Motion for Adjournment—

Alleged misuse of administrative machinery by ruling party for election purposes 8197—8204

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Fire at the Railway Timber Depot at Nawadah . . . 8204–05
Papers laid on the Table 8206

Estimates Committee—
Hundred and fifteenth and Hundred and sixteenth Reports . . . 8206
Demands for Grants . . . . 8207—8360
Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply . . . . 8207—89
Ministry of Irrigation and Power . . . . 8289—8360
Half-an-Hour Discussion *re*. Seed Multiplication Corporation . . . . . 8360—66
Daily Digest . . . . 8367—70

No. 34.—Saturday, April 1, 1961/Chaitra 11, 1883 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1222 to 1232, 1232A and 1234 . 8371—8409
Short Notice Question No. 12 . . . 8409—11

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1233 and 1235 to 1256 . . . . 8411—22

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2559 to 2626, 2628, 2630, 2632 to 2642 and 2644 to 2646 . . . . 8423—73

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Lifting of ban on trade with Goa . . . . . 8473—75
Papers laid on the Table . . . . . . 8475—77
Messages from Rajya Sabha 8477–78
Minimum Wages (Amendment) Bill—
Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha 8478

Estimates Committee—

Hundred and twentieth and Hundred and twenty-second Reports . . 8478
Statement *re*. Oil Well No. 1 at Rudrasagar 8478–79
Business of the House . . . . 8479—84
Demands for Grants . . . . 8485—8581

Ministry of Irrigation and Power . . . . 8485—8570

Ministry of External Affairs . . . . 8570—81

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Eighty-first Report 8581

Resolution *re*. Devanagari as common script for all regional languages—withdrawn . 8581—8631

Resolution *re*. Nationalisation of Coal Mines . . . . 8632—46
Daily Digest . . . . 8647—54

No. 35.—Monday, April 3, 1961/Chaitra 13, 1883 (Saka)—

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—
  Starred Questions Nos. 1257 to 1259, 1261 to 1264, 1266, 1267 and 1270 to 1272 . 8655—93
  Short Notice Question No. 13 . . . . 8693—96
Written Answers to Questions—
  Starred Questions Nos. 1260, 1265, 1268, 1269 and 1273 to 1284 . 8696—8706
  Unstarred Questions Nos. 2647 to 2705 . . . . . . 8706—41
Motions for Adjournment—
  Situation in Bastar . . . . 8741—52
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—
  Despatch of troops from Lisbon to Goa 8752-53
Papers laid on the Table 8753
Message from Rajya Sabha . . . . 8753—56
Orissa State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill—
  Laid on the Table, as passed by Rajya Sabha 8755
President's Assent to Bill 8755
Public Accounts Committee— .
  Thirty-fifth Report 8755
Estimates Committee—
  Hundred and thirtieth Report . . . 8756
Demands for Grants—
  Ministry of External Affairs . . . . . . 8756—8930
Daily Digest . . . . 8931—36

No. 36.—Tuesday, April 4, 1961/Chaitra 14, 1883 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—
  Starred Questions Nos. 1285, 1286, 1288 to 1290, 1293 to 1296, 1298, 1299, 1301 to 1303 and 1305 to 1307 . . . . 8937—78
Written Answers to Questions—
  Starred Questions Nos. 1287, 1291, 1292, 1297, 1300, 1304, and 1308 to 1315 . 8978—87
  Unstarred Questions Nos. 2706 to 2767 . . . . 8987—9024
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—
  Situation in the township of Trisuli Bazar in Nepal 9025-26
Papers laid on the Table 9026
Message from Rajya Sabha 9026-27
Motor Transport Workers Bill—
  Laid on the Table as returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments . 9028
Estimates Committee—
  Hundred and ninth Report and Hundred and twenty-first Report . . 9028
Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House—
  Twenty-third Report 9028
Expunction of remarks of a Member . . . . 9028—34
Re. Question of Privilege . . . . 9034—39
Demand for Grants—
  Ministry of Labour and Employment . . . . 9039—9220
Daily Digest . . . . 9221—26

No. 37—Wednesday, April 5, 1961/Chaitra 15, 1883 (Saka)— COLUMNS

Member Sworn 9227

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1316 to 1324 and 1353 . 9227—65

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1325 to 1352 and 1354 to 1356 . 9265—84
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2768 to 2852 . . . . 9264—9340

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Reported decision of Ceylon Government not to issue ration cards to people of Indian origin . . . . 9341—43
Papers laid on the Table . . . . 9343—46

Estimates Committee—

Hundred and twenty-third Report 9346
Statement *re.* withdrawal of zonal restrictions on movement of wheat and wheat products . . . . 9346—48
Demands for Grants . . . . 9349—9527
Ministry of Rehabilitation . . . . 9349—9451
Ministary of Transport and Communications . . . . 9451—9527
Half-an-Hour Discussion *re.* Commercialisation of education . 9527—42
Daily Digest . . . . 9543—50

No. 38.—Thursday, April 6, 1961/Chaitra 16, 1883 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1357, 1359, 1360, 1362 to 1364, 1366, 1367 and 1369 to 1372 9551—90

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1358, 1361, 1365, 1368 and 1373 to 1380 9590—9600
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2853 to 2891 . . . . 9600—23

Motions for Adjournment—

Kidnapping of an officer by Pakistan Police . 9623—32
Papers laid on the Table 9632

Estimates Committee—

Minutes . 9632
Re. Paper laid on the Table 9632-33

Estimates Committee—

Hundred and twenty-fourth and Hundred and thirty-third Reports 9634
Correction of answer to Starred Question No. 659 9634

Demands for Grants—

Ministry of Transport and Communications 9634—9826
Daily Digest . . . . 9827—30

No. 39.—Friday, April 7, 1961/Chaitra 17, 1883 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1381 to 1386, 1388 to 1391 1394, 1395 and 1397 to 1339. 9831—69

Written Answers to **Questions**—

Starred Questions Nos. 1387, 1392, 1393, 1396 and 1400 to 1403 9870—74
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2892 to 2899, 2901 to 2916 and 2918 to 2972 9874—9927

Motion for Adjournment—

Trespass into Indian territory on Kathua Border and Firing by Pakistani troops 9927—34

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—
  Reported incidence of polio in epidemic form in some district of Andhra Pradesh 9934—39
Papers laid in the Table 9939-40, 9940-41
Business of the House 9940
Public Accounts Committee—
  Thirty-sixth Report 9941
Estimates Committee—
  Hundred and Seventeenth and Hundred and Twenty-sixth Reports . 9941
Leave of Absence . . . . 9941—43
Election to Committees—
  (i) Estimates Committee . . 9943
  (ii) Public Accounts Committee . 9943—48
Public Accounts Committee—
  Motion *re*. Association of Members of Rajya Sabha 9948-49
Demands for Grants . . . . 9949—10055
  Ministry of Transport and Communictions . . . . 9949—66
  Ministry of Commerce and Industry . . . . . . 9966—10055
Prevention of Hydrogenation of Oils Bill *by Shri Jhulan Sinha*—
  Motion to consider . . . . . . 10055—10102
Hindu Succession (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of section 14*)
  by Shri Subbiah Ambalam Motion to consider . . . . . 10103—19
Half-an-Hour Discussion . . . . 10119—38
Daily Digest . . . . 10139—46
No. 40.—Monday, April 10, 1961/Chaitra, 20, 1883 (*Saka*)—
Oral Answers to Questions—
  Starred Questions Nos. 1404 to 1413, 1414, 1416, 1417, 1419, 1421 and 1422 10147—81
  Short Notice Question No. 14 10181-82
Written Answers to Questions—
  Starred Questions Nos. 1413, 1415, 1418, 1420 and 1423 to 1432 . 10182—94
  Unstarred Questions Nos. 2973 to 3035 . . . . 10194—10232
Obituary Reference 10232
Re. Motions for Adjournment 10233-34
Statement *re*. Col. Bhattacharjee . . . . 10334—36
Statement *re*. Alleged incident on Jammu and Kashmir Cease Fire Line . 10236-37
Papers laid on the Table 10238
Estimates Committee—
  Hundred and Twenty-eighth Report 10238
Demands for Grants—
  Ministry of Commerce and Industry . . 10238—10387
Half-an-Hour Discussion *re*. Development of Calcutta 10327—98
Daily Digest 10399—10404

N.B.— The sign + marked above the name of a Member on Questions which were orally answered indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 28, 1961/Chaitra 7, 1883, (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Reports of French and British Teams on Rourkela and Durgapur

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*1136. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri Morarka:
Shri Nathwani:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 754 on the 7th December, 1960 and state:

(a) what are the salient features of the recommendations contained in the reports of the French and British teams who visited Rourkela and Durgapur respectively;

(b) to what extent the examination and implementation of the suggestions contained in these reports has been taken up and completed; and

(c) what is the result of the proposal to get a top level expert from Russia for Bhilai?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) and (b). The French team recommended the setting of a Production Planning Department and an Organisation Department at Rourkela plant. Likewise the British Team made recommendation regarding stores, organisation, coal stocks, works organisation and management, and documentation at Durgapur Plant. The recommendations are being progessively implemented by the Projects concerned.

(c) The Government of U.S.S.R. have been addressed for the services of the expert. Their reply is awaited.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What were the specific matters which were referred to the French and British experts, particularly the French experts who visited Rourkela?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: No special issue was referred to them. In view of the fact that French as well as British people had long previous experience of steel production, it was thought advisable to get their opinion and advice for Hindustan Steel.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether the expert teams have made their recommendations only for the purpose of managment and documentation or whether they have made any suggestion in regard to the basic structure of some of the steel plants?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: They have made some recommendations and they are under consideration by Hindustan Steel Corporation.

Shri Morarka: That is not my question. I wanted to know whether the recommendations related to the basic structure of the steel plants.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow questions on details in the report before Government examine the report and place it on the Table of the House. What is the meaning of asking questions about details at this stage?

Shri Morarka: The point here is a little different. The reports have been submitted long back and it is said that in one of the reports the British team has stated that there are basic defects in the structure of the plants.

Mr. Speaker: Let a hundred things be stated in the report. When a report is submitted by the team to Hindustan Steel, it has to be considered by Hindustan Steel and then examined by Government. Later on, the Minister will lay it on the Table of the House. Here hon. Members seem to be under the impression that every act of the Government must have the approval of Parliament here before it is finalized. It is wrong. We are following the English practice, where the Government takes a decision and then brings it up before Parliament. If the House takes a different view, it can express it by means of a resolution here, and it is the duty of the Government to modify its policy accordingly. If it is too late to do that, the Government will go. To some extent, we are following a different practice and we are allowing some questions to be put on important matters. But this practice ought not to be utilized in every case. I am not going to allow this.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: There is a slight difference.

Mr. Speaker: What is the difference? Are we following the English practice, or the American practice under which until the Senate has approved of a policy, nothing can be done in anticipation? That is a different practice altogether. If we want to go in for it, I have no objection.

Shri Morarka: May I submit this? This report....

Mr. Speaker: My position is clear, and it is this. When a report is submitted to Government and Government says "it is under consideration", I am not going to allow details to be asked here. After they take a decision on the report, it has to be placed on the Table of the House, Then, hon. Members can go through the report and then if hon. Members feel that Government policy is wrong, they can express it here, in which case Government must abide by the decision of the House. That is the practice in the House of Commons. Now, occasionally, I may use my discretion. For example, in the matter of the rail link between two sectors of Pakistan, I allowed certain questions to be asked, because I was afraid it would be a little too late if we waited till a decision was taken. It was only because of that, that I allowed some questions on that. But that ought not to be the normal practice.

Shri Morarka: May I respectfully submit that these reports are no, longer under consideration. The implementation has started by the Government. As the Parliamentary Secretary has just now stated, some of the recommendations....

Mr. Speaker: If the report is a public report and not a confidential or private departmental report, they may ask that the Report must be laid on the Table of the House. Then, I will allow hon. Members to discuss the report, if necessary by a No-Day-yet-Named-Motion, or I will allow even questions relating to that; but not otherwise. Has the hon. Member asked the Government to lay a copy of the report on the Table of the House?

Shri Morarka: Yes, some time ago in the last session.

Mr. Speaker: Then I want to know from the hon. Minister why it was not placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Tyagi: I would beg of you, Sir, to have the discretion reserved in your hands, and not commit yourself to a definite policy in this matter, because, sometimes, there are certain questions where your discretion in favour of Parliament might be useful, just as in the case of the Pakistan rail link. I think Parliament has been effective enough in checaking such things.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: What is it?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want to know if Members have a right to question the ruling of the Chair or to argue about it.

Shri Tyagi: I only made a submission.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Nobody need explain it. I was myself a little cautions and I was allowing a series of questions that day because I felt that in matters which are of great importance, before Government commit themselves, the opinion of the House may be taken in the peculiar circumstances then obtaining. But I find that is sought to be utilized a little too much. Those are fare cases where I will always allow discretion, and Government do not take exception to it. If it becomes a normal habit that unless the House gives its opinion, Government ought not to come to a conclusion, that creates some difficulties. On matters like whether a steel plant or a fertilizer plant ought to be located in this place or that place, there cannot be unanimity. One hon. Member may want it in one area and another hon Member may want it in another area. Some may be in favour of Jubalpur and some may be in favour of Bhopal. That is what I find here. I find this kind of leniency or indulgence is sought to be over-emphasized and taken advantage of. Therefore, I wanted to give a word of caution; not that I am not going to exercise my discretion in appropriate cases.

Shri Morarka: Is it now clear that copies of this report would be laid on the Table of the House?

Mr. Speaker: I will ask the hon. Minister.

Shri Morarka: I am asking the hon. Minister whether he would please lay a copy of these reports on the Table of the House.

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): These two reports which were initiated by the Hindustan Steel are now under their examination and in this evolutionary stage of the steel industry it is for them to decide as to what part of it they will accept or what part they will not accept. These recommendations are under examination by Hindustan Steel and they will implement them as and when they consider it necessary and when the technical staff are necessarily available to them. Now it is premature for the Government to ask them to release the entire report for a public examination, because it is a document between the Hindustan Steel and the experts whom they invited to make suggestions on their organisational affairs. I will, therefore, beg of you to keep this matter pending till the Hindustan Steel have taken their decision and made their decision known to the Government.

Mr. Speaker: Is it a committee appointed by the Hindustan Steel to give them advice or is it a committee appointed by the Government?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir. The French and British experts were invited by the Hindustan Steel, in mutual consultation, to examine certain matters with regard to the basic organisation and planning of production. All these matters, naturally, have to be considered by those people who have greater experience in the line because we are still in the infancy stage. Though it is routine work, as we are in the evolutionary stage, Hindustan Steel wanted to get the experience of more experienced people. These are entirely routine matters. Therefore it is for them to take the initiative and as soon as they have examined it, implemented it or not implemented it, or accepted certain parts of the recommendation, they will themselves let the Government know. At that time we shall decide whether we shall accept the recommendation or ask them to put this report on the Table of the House.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: In such matters what happens is this. The press gets the whole report and it is only the Parliament which is debarred from getting the report. There is nothing of a public policy or a secret here.

Mr. Speaker: There is nothing of a public policy here where the money is invested by the Government. Every hon. Member of this House must be in a position to know how it is being worked unless it is top secret or of a confidential nature, in which case the hon. Minister will take the responsibility of saying that this portion is confidential. I will insist upon every one of these reports to be placed on the Table of the House so that hon. Members may get an opportunity of looking into them. The hon. Minister will kindly do it as early as possible.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The hon. Minister has said just now that these expert teams were going into certain routine maters. That is what he said. What I want to say is that this team at Durgapur is a British team under the Colombo Plan which is led by Sir Eric Coates. So, has it been confined only to an enquiry into routine matters? I do not think it is so.

Mr. Speaker: The House will decide whether it is routine or not routine.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: There was a very strange reply given to this question during the last session. It was said then that the examination and implementation of these reports of experts is a continuous process. May I know if any specific matters were referred to these experts or whether it is a general standing body of experts going on advising about the continuous matters for ever?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I am not in a position to state whether any specific matter was placed before this committee, but because the different members were supposed to have greater experience of steel production they went to Durgapur to enquire into as to what best advice may be given to the steel plants in the initial stage. Actually, just now I am not in a position to state whether any specific matter was referred to this committee.

Mr. Speaker: How long ago was the report submitted?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: The team went in the month of April or June.

Mr. Speaker: When did it submit its report?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I am not in a position to state the exact date of the submission of this report.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: By about the last days of the last year, perhaps in the third or the fourth week, the report was in the hands of Hindustan Steel. Since then they have been examining it and are trying to implement it as much as they thing proper.

Shri Ranga: He is not in a position to say about anything.

Mr. Speaker: I will request the hon. Minister to place it on the Table of the House by the 15th April so that the hon. House may have an opportunity of looking into it and of making suggestions. Even if it goes on concurrently, there is no harm in hon. Members looking into it unless it is top secret extending to external affairs and so on.

Shri Muhammed Elias: May I know one thing?

Mr. Speaker: After the report comes I will allow him. Let it appear that this House is taken into confidence because it is not a case where its letting out will seriously affect our relations with foreign countries or defence. In all these matters I want that this House must know every detail of what is happening in the Government.

Steel Re-rolling Mills

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*1138. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Morarka:
Shri Nathwani:
Shri Rami Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question

No. 1626 on the 12th December, 1960 and state at what stage is the question of setting up new re-rolling mills in the unserved and under-served States?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): A decision in the matter is expected to be taken shortly.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any survey of this area has been made?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Which area?

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: The area which is not served by any rolling mill, that is, under-served and unserved areas.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Nathwani.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Sir, my question has not been answered.

Shri Nathwani: What is the Third Plan target regarding the establishment of these re-rolling factories?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: At present we have got near about 170 re-rolling mills working in different parts of the country. Some of them are being run by billet. There is no chance of improvement of billet supply.

Mr. Speaker: What is the target? He only wants to know that.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Therefore I say that the target has not been fixed. That depends upon the future availability of billet as well as rerollable scrap. At present no target has been fixed for the Third Five-Year Plan.

Shri Rami Reddy: What are the type of materials that are expected to be produced in the new rolling mills?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I did not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: There is noise and excitement in the House. Let it settle down.

Shri Rami Reddy: What are the materials that are going to be produced in the new rolling mills to be set up?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I have already said that the matter is under consideration. Unless we decide that we are going to have additional capacity of re-rolling mills, it is too early to state as to what the pattern of production will be. The conventional production of re-rolling mills is known to hon. Members.

Shri Morarka: The hon. Parliamentary Secretary said just now that there is no chance of increasing the supply of billets and therefore, they have not decided on the target for the Third Five-Year Plan. Actually, some time ago we exported steel to Germany because we did not have the rolling capacity in this country. How does the Parliamentary Secretary say that there is no chance of increasing the billet supply when our three steel plants are about to go into full production, the fourth steel plant is coming up and the private sector has also increased its production? On what basis does he say that there is no chance of improving the supply of billets in this country?

Shri Tyagi: Because the billets have been exported.

Shri Gapendra Prasad Sinha: For the present rated capacity of re-rolling mills we are not able to meet the demand for billet. Actually, the billet supply made to re-rolling mills today is at the rate of one shift. So, naturally the present rated capacity of re-rolling mills is much more than the billet supply position.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know the policy of the Government with regard to making allocations to the different States? Do they accept the recommendations of the States or do they decide it here in Delhi?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: It is always the intention of Government to give the maximum help to the under-developed areas, but that also depends upon the capacity and the supply position of billet or scrap.

Shri Ranga: Why not the hon. Minister of State come to his rescue?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): It is proposed to permit a few re-rolling mills in those States which are not yet served or which are under-served. All those re-rolling mills will come into operation in consultation with those States.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member from Madras.

Shri P. R. Patel: I would like to know whether quotas have been given.

Mr. Speaker: I called the hon. Member from Madras, Shri Balakrishnan.

Shri Balkrishnan: Which are the places and States where the new rolling mills are proposed to be set up?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I will require notice for answering this because at present I have not got the information showing as to which are the places.

Shri Muhammed Elias: A number of small-scale re-rolling factories in the Calcutta and Howrah area are being closed for want of raw material. Since the policy of the Government is to help this small-scale re-rolling industry, may I know what steps are being taken by the Government to help this industry by supplying raw materials?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I have already stated that there are some re-rolling mills which are run by billet. Others are supplied with rerollable scrap. I have not got the particular information which the hon. Member is wanting, but there are plenty of re-rolling mills which have to depend upon the local availability of scrap. If scrap is available, they will run smoothly. If there is shortage, they have to curtail their production.

Shri Thanu Pillai: May I know whether 100 tons of capacity of rerolling has been allotted to Madras State in the Third Five-Year Plan and whether, in view of this statement of the hon. Parliamentary Secretary, it is now reversed or it is being continued?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I have already stated that about the future opening or establishment of re-rolling mills the matter is under consideration. I am not in a position to add anything more to that.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : अब ११७ मिलों में से करीब आधी मिलें सिर्फ एक सूबे में हैं और बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, आंध्र और सी० पी० में में सिर्फ ३ या ४ मिलें हैं और जबकि थर्ड फाईव इयर प्लान में आप कैपेसिटी इनक्रीज करने के वास्ते नहीं जा रहे हैं तो यहां पर इनको खोलने का प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है ?

श्री गजेन्द्र प्रसाद सिन्हा : मैंने ११७ नहीं कहा था, १७० कहा था ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : १७० ही सही । यह और भी खराब बात है ।

श्री गजेन्द्र प्रसाद सिन्हा : इस सम्बन्ध में माननीय सदस्य को यह जानना चाहिये कि कुछ ऐसी रीरोलिंग मिल्ज हैं, जो बिलेट से चलती हैं और दूसरी स्क्रैप से चलती हैं । लेकिन बहुत सी ऐसी मिलें खड़ी हो गई हैं, जिन को चलाने की रेसपांसिबिलिटी हमारी नहीं है । हमने यह तय भी किया है कि पचास आदमियों से कम.......

Shri Raghunath Singh: The question is quite different.

Shri Ranga: He is not able to give any more information.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I am coming to that point.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Several Hon. Members *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: Because it is an important question I have allowed so many supplementaries. Hon. Members will bear in mind that they will have an opportunity to discuss the matter in detail when the Minister will be present and they will put all questions.

The second thing is, on the Thrid Plan many questions are being asked. I do not know to whom I should address this. The person in charge of planning is responsible to the House. If the Plan is complete, at a particular stage the Plan must be circulated to all Members, so that these details may not be asked from time to time. A copy of the Plan must be circulated. I do not know when it will be finalised. Almost every day something is asked about the Plan. If it is not complete, let me know; I will not allow questions. If it is complete, come along, place it on the Table of the House. We must get along like this. May I know the position?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): It will take some time, more than a month, to complete the whole thing and put it before the House.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What does he mean?

Shri Raghunath Singh: There are only three or four mills in Gujarat, Bihar, U.P., Madhya Pradesh and Andhra.

Shri P. R. Patel: One question. I want to know . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is possible to have it before the close of the session so that the House might address itself to these questions.

Shri Morarji Desai: We will certainly try to do that.

Teachers

*1139. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that because of poor emoluments offered in the teaching profession mostly second and third raters take up teaching jobs; and

(b) if so, what measures are being adopted by Government to attract persons with better educational record to the profession?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The emoluments are by and large not such as would generally attract the very best to the teaching profession.

(b) The steps taken are—

(i) improvement in salary scales at all stages.

(ii) assisting the State Governments to the extent of 50% of the expenditure involved in improving the emoluments of Primary and Secondary School teachers under the Second Five Year Plan.

(iii) provision of more satisfying conditions of work.

(iv) greater opportunities to improve academic and professional knowledge.

(v) Improvement in social status National Award for teachers and invitation to these to State functions.

(vi) A provision has been made in the Third Five Year Plan for the award of scholarships for meritorious children of Primary and Secondary teachers for their studies after matriculation level.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वजारते तालीम ने ऐसा कोई सर्वे किया है, जिससे यह जाहिर हो जाये कि पिछले चन्द सालों में हमारे कितने ही अच्छे उस्ताद और प्रोफेसर बहुत मामूली तनख्वाह होने की वजह से इस काम को छोड़ कर और कामों में लग गये हैं और अगर यह बात ठीक है, तो हुकूमत ने इसको रोकने के लिये क्या काम किया है।

[میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا وزارت تعلیم نے ایسا کوئی سروے کیا ہے جس سے یہ ظاہر ہو جائے کہ پچھلے چند سالوں میں ہمارے کتنے ہی اچھے استاد اور پروفیسر بہت معمولی تنخواہ ہونے کی وجہ سے اس کام کو چھوڑ کر اور کاموں میں لگ گئے ہیں اور اگر یہ بات ٹھیک ہے تو حکومت نے اسکو روکنے کے لئے کیا کام کیا ہے -]

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जो काम किया है, उसका ब्यौरा हाउस के सामने रख दिया गया है । यह सच है कि इस प्रोफेशन में में लोग लम्बे अरसे तक नहीं रहते हैं और जब उनको कोई अच्छी जगह मिलती है, तो वे वहां चले जाते हैं ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how many States in the Union of India have taken advantage of the fifty per cent increase that the Government gave to the States for upgrading the salaries of primary and secondary school teachers?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Nearly all the States, but I do not have the break-up with me.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: From the answer that the hon. Minister has given just now it seems that most States have taken advantage of the fifty per cent rise. Since, however, the actual salary of primary school teachers compares very unfavourably with that of others in the States, particularly where the local authorities are concerned, I should like to know what exactly this fifty per cent means or what is the amount that they are actually spending, and how much is involved when you say fifty per cent.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I shall place a full statement on the Table of the House, giving detailed information with regard to all the States, and hon. Members can see for themselves.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों के चपरासियों तक की तनख्वाह और प्रदेशों में चपरासियों और रेलवे में खलासियों और पैट्रोलमैनों की तनख्वाह भी प्राइमरी अध्यापकों की तनख्वाह से ऊंची है, तो क्या भारत सरकार प्राइमरी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों को उनसे भी निम्न श्रेणी का समझती है ।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : इसमें दोनों का मुकाबला करना ठीक नहीं है । चपरासियों का काम भी जरूरी है और अध्यापकों का काम भी महत्वपूर्ण है, इसमें सन्देह नहीं है । गवर्नमेंट ने तनख्वाहें बढ़ाने की काफ़ी कोशिश की है । अगर माननीय सदस्य देखें, तो उनको मालूम होगा कि पिछले पांच छः सालों में सब राज्यों में तनख्वाहें काफी बढ़ाई गई हैं । जब कोई अच्छा काम हो, तो उसकी सराहना भी होनी चाहिए ।

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the various State Governments are giving State awards to elementary school teachers; also, how many States have already given it, because there was a report that the Madras State Government have given awards to elementary school teachers on the 24th of this month.

Mr. Speaker: I will not allow this question. The main question relates to emoluments of teachers.

Shri Tangamani: In reply to one of the questions the hon. Minister stated that encouragement to elementary school teachers is also given by way of awards. I want to know whether specific State awards are available to elementary school teachers. That is one form of encouragement, because good teachers are leaving the educational profession.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not have the information. I will have to obtain it from the State Governments.

Shri Thimmaiah: In view of the fact that Government propose to introduce free and compulsory education in the Third Plan, may I know whether

Government will extend these matching grants during the period of the Third Plan and of the Fourth Plan also?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Third Plan is being formulated. It is nearing finalisation. The Fourth Plan has not yet been conceived of, and hon. Member will have to wait as far as the Fourth Plan is concerned. As regards primary education, the State Governments have been allotted all the money that they asked for for the expansion of primary education, as far as my knowledge goes.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: In view of the fact that housing facilities prove a great attraction to the teachers, are Government taking steps to see that housing colonies for the teachers come into being near the schools?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Government are giving special grants for putting up quarters for women teachers. As far as the other quarters are concerned, some loans are given, but the practice differs from State to State in this matter.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: In view of the tremendous increase in the population revealed by the census figures, is the proposal for the provision of free and compulsory education to all the children in the primary classes age group by the end of the Third Plan, still valid?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes, Sir.

पिछड़े वर्ग

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*११४०. { **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मन्त्री २१ नवम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४८४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले वर्गों की कल्याण योजनाओं को ठीक प्रकार से कार्यान्वित करने के लिए एक केन्द्रीय समिति स्थापित करने का जो प्रश्न विचाराधीन था, क्या इस बीच उसके बारे में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या समिति के सदस्यों के नाम, इसके कार्य-क्षेत्र व कार्य-प्रणाली आदि पर प्रकाश डालने वाला विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य उपमन्त्री (श्रीमती आल्वा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) एक विवरण पत्र सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । **[देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध संख्या १६]**

(a) Yes; Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 16].

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक पिछड़े वर्गों के लिये जो कार्य होता रहा है, इस नई समिति के द्वारा वह काम किस तरह से होगा और इस में क्या विशेषता होगी।

Shrimati Alva: This problem was facing the Ministry for a long time when the Estimates Committee, in its recommendation No. 4, suggested that there should be a Central Committee. Now the Central Committee has been constituted only last week, and it consists of representatives of various Ministries over here. Therefore, now the Committee will meet and do as much work as it can, that is co-ordination work.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : माननीय मन्त्री जी मुझे क्षमा करें, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर ठीक तरह से नहीं दिया गया है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अब तक जो कार्य रहा है, इस कमेटी के बन जाने से उसमें क्या विशेष गतिविधियां होंगी ।

Shrimati Alva: The committee was constituted only on the 22nd March. So, how can I answer that question?

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know the exact functions of this committee?

Shrimati Alva: The committee would render all the services that come under the classification of welfare of backward classes, such as education, public health etc.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Backward Classes Convention held on Sunday in Madras and the resolutions passed at the Convention?

Shrimati Alva: Not yet; it was held only on Sunday last.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether this committee will submit any report, or it will be of a permanent nature?

Shrimati Alva: After the committee works and is able to produce the report, we shall think of the report.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know whether Government have finally decided what communities should be included among the backward classes, and if so, what is their population, and also how long it will take for this committee to submit its final report?

Shrimati Alva: That question does not strictly arise out of the main question. In any case, the States are going ahead with the question of whom they consider as backward.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: As Government are going to do something for the backward classes, I just want to know how many communities have been included among the backward classes list. We must know who are considered as backward classes.

Mr. Speaker: Have Government already prepared a list of the backward classes, or . . .

Shrimati Alva: No, w have not prepared the list of backward classes.

Mr. Speaker: . . .is it the responsibility of the committee to recommend the list of backward classes?

Shrimati Alva: No.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether there is any list. If this committee has been appointed only to provide amenities and to make recommendations for the improvement of backward classes, the hon. Member wants to know whether the list of backward classes has been framed already.

Shrimati Alva: This committee has been appointed for the following purpose. I shall read out the statement . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am not asking about that. This committee has to address itself to the question of providing amenities for the backward classes. Unless the committee has got an idea of who the backward classes are, how can it function? Different backward classes may require different kinds of improvements or help or assistance. Without knowing who the backward classes are, how can the committee make its recommendations? What is the answer for this question?

Shrimati Alva: The backward classes consists of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. Backwardness is yet to be defined . .

Mr. Speaker: Is there a list of such backward classes? Or is it merely what the hon. Minister is saying now?

Shrimati Alva: We have a list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but we have no list of backward classes, but the respective States have drawn up their own lists of the backward sections of their people, and they are undertaking relief work for them.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether this committee under the chairmanship of Shri Viswanathan is a permanent co-orinating committee which will sit continuously for coordinating the various welfare activities done by the different Ministeries?

Shrimati Alva: The committee will meet at such intervals as the chairman may decide, and the committee may co-opt specialists . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member only wants to know whether it is a permanent standing committee to advise Government from time to time, or it is an *ad hoc* committee.

Shrimati Alva: Yes, it is a permanent standing committee.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Thanu Pillai: There is an obvious mistake in the reply of the hon. Minister, because there has been a list of backward classes, and we are giving scholarships for the other backward classes based on that list. And yet, the hon. Minister says that there is no backward classes list, and you are passing on to the next question. We cannot understand this.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any Central list of backward classes?

Shrimati Alva: No, we have no list of backward classes, at the Centre.

An Hon. Member: Nor even for the Scheduled Castes.

Shrimati Alva: As I said earlier, we have a list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but we have no list at the Centre, of the other backward classes.

Shri Thanu Pillai: May I know whether scholarships have been granted from the Central Government for backward classes other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and if so, based on what list the scholarships were being given all these years?

Shrimati Alva: That is done on the recommendations of the various States, and we accept their suggestions.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: May I know the criteria employed for deciding who the backward classes are, and may I know also whether the neo-Buddhists who have taken to the Buddhist religion from among Scheduled Castes will be included in the category of other backward classes?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is going into too much of detail.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : पिछड़े वर्गों के बारे में बहुत वर्ष पहले काका साहेब कालेलकर जी की अध्यक्षता , में एक समिति बनी थी और उसने जो सिफारिशें की थी उन पर इतने वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी निर्णय नहीं हो पायें हैं और उस बारे में अब एक समिति बनाई जा रही है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या जो रिपोर्ट उस समिति ने दी थी, उसको समाप्त कर दिया गया है ?

Shrimati Alva: I have not followed the question.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member knows English also. The hon. lady Minister is not able to follow. He may repeat his question in English.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Several years ago, a commission was appointed under the chairmanship of Kaka Kalelkar. May I know what has happened to its report?

Shrimati Alva: That is outside the scope of the main question. The main question relates only to the setting up of the committee. As regards that report, that does not arise out of the present question.

Mr. Speaker: What the hon. Member wants to know is this. A commission was appointed under the chairmanship of Kaka Kalelkar to recommend a list of all backward classes. Was that not so?

Shrimati Alva: Yes, that was so, but we have not yet been able to establish any criterion of backwardness.

Shri Ranga: You were pleased to order on more than one occasion that such important reports of commissions of national standing should be placed on the Table of the House, and Government should be able to say whether they have come to any decision thereon or not. In this case, for years, this report has been pending, and Government have not been pleased to place it on the Table of the House. May I know whether

Government would be willing at least now to place it on the Table of the House?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): May I make the position clear? The Bacward Classes Commission was appointed some time ago. The report itself was not of a unanimous character. The chairman himself differed from the recommendations made by the committee, and the Government of India could not accept the recommendations. Therefore, what they did was that along with the submission of the report and the presentation of it to Parliament, they also submitted a memorandum explaining why the report was not being accepted. Therefore, Government were subsequently considering what the criterion for backwardness should be. Government considered two or three schemes, and they have now left the matter to the State Governments. The State Governments have their own lists. So far as the other backward classes are concerned, we are accepting the State Governments' lists for the purpose of post-matriculation scholarships and for such other welfare schemes in respect of which grants are made to them. So far as the present committee is concerned, it is a committee of the Central Government Ministries only.

Shri Ranga: When was it decided either by Government or by you, Sir, that a commission's report ought not to be placed on the Table of the House merely because the members differed among themselves and there were a minority report and a majority report,....

Shri Datar: The hon. Member is entirely wrong. It has already been placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Ranga: ....and the chairman had himself submitted a minority report or whatever it was? Was it not a fact that Sir Fazl Ali also submitted his minority report in regard to States' reorganisation, and yet that report was placed here on the Table of the House?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is making a mistake. The hon. Minister has just said that the report has been placed on the Table of the House. The hon. Member may kindly look into the report in the Library. There is no meaning in questioning Government, when they have already done the act which the hon. Member wants them to do.

Shri Ranga: Has it been done?

Shri Raghunath Singh: There is one State, where, according to the list of backward classes, about 90 per cent of the people there have become backward classes. May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that according to the list submitted by the Mysore Government, 90 per cent of the people of Mysore have become backward classes?

Shri Mohammed Imam: If you would permit me, may I make a submission? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, Order. I find that many hon. Members are interested in this matter. Backwardness has not yet been decided upon by the Centre; they are acting upon the recommendations of the various State Governments. Shri Raghunath Singh wants to draw the attention of the hon. Minister and the House to the fact that in one of the States, all communities are declared as backward except the Brahmin community. Are Government going to confine themselves to that and accept the recommendations of the State Government when they are giving grants for the purpose? It is not as if it a pure outright grant to the State Government or whatever it might be. Therefore, this is a relevant question. If, as Shri Raghunath Singh says 90 per cent of the people of a State have been declared as backward and only 10 per cent as not backward, are the Central Government going to abide by that recommendation and merely follow blindly whatever they say, or are they going to exercise their own discretion in distributing the grants? That is the question.

Shri Datar: May I point out that what Shri Raghunath Singh has stated was true to a certain extent? There was one State, namely, the State of Mysore, where formerly there used to be a criterion under which most of the communities were considered backward.

An Hon. Member: It is your State.

Shri Datar: May I further point out that the State Government has now appointed a committee and that committee has been consirering the whole matter? After its report has been received, the Government of Mysore will give due consideration to the criterion of backwardness for its own purposes.

Shri Tyagi: Should I take it that the criteria will vary from State to State and a definition of backwardness could not be given by the Central Ministry? This is a surprise indeed. It is leading to confusion.

Shri Datar: What Shri Tyagi has said is quite correct to a certain extent, because backwardness has to be considered by the different States. Already there are different lists of backward communities in different States. We are not interfering with them. We come into the picture only when certain help is sought for other backward classes. Therein in the absence of any criteria which we could evolve, we are following the State Governments' criteria so far as other backward classes are concerned.

Shri Tyagi: I have been misunderstood. What I meant was that the definition of backwardness must be an All-India definition which the State might apply in their respective areas. But there is no decision taken here about that.

Mr. Speaker: On the Ministry of Home Affairs, we have got only three more hours left for discussion.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: You were pleased to in the last session and the session before that to admit a no-day-yet named motion to discuss this Report. But the Government did not agree to have a discussion of the Report in the House. May I request you to impress upon the Government the necessity of agreeing to have a discussion of this in the House?

Mr. Speaker: What I find is this. Hon. Members sometimes speak with two voices. What can I do? When we were discussing the Budget and allocating time for it, I suggested that we might sit on some Saturdays so as to have a discussion of the various reports that are being placed on the Table of the House. There must be some opportunity to discuss at least the main reports. We can only do so by sitting after the normal work of the House is over. We are now sitting till 6 P.M. Even now it is not too late. If hon. Members are willing to sit on Saturdays, we will get 5 or 6 hours.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. They must hear me. We will have one hour released in the evening. We can sit and dispose of these no-day-yet named motions.

Shri Ranga: Why not extend the session of the House by a few days?

Mr. Speaker: I do not know.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It may be extended by one week.

Mr. Speaker: Merely for this purpose, should we extend the session?

Shri Ranga: Not merely for this purpose.

Mr. Speaker: What is the extraordinary difficulty for hon. Members to come here on Saturdays—a few Saturdays?

Some Hon. Members: No no.

Mr. Speaker: All right. If Members do not want to accommodate themselves and cannot find some amount of time that way, I cannot help. After 6 P.M., it is impossible to carry on. If any other person comes and sees how we carry on the meetings of Parliament after 5 P.M., he will say that there is absolutely no attendance except the Speaker or whoever sits in the Chair and the Minister one of the Ministers—who is forced to be here, and one by one Members who may have a motion or other item of business leave the House after that. That is what I find.

Therefore, let them make up their mind. I have no objection. I have suggested a way whereby we will have 6 hours when we can dispose of the no-day-yet named motions; other wise, they must take their own chance.

Shri Tyagi: My question has not been answered. I wanted to know whether the Central Government had laid down certain criteria to determine backwardness. Have they done so?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has already answered 'no'. He has said so definitely.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I want to know whether Government are considering laying down any economic criterion as a test of backwardness that can get over the difficulty of each State Government laying down its own criterion.

Shrimati Alva: That is being considered as one of the criteria.

National Coal Development Corporation

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***1141.** { **Shri Morarka:**
Shri Nathwani:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1019 on the 20th December, 1960 and state:

(a) the details of the expenditure of Rs. 22.12 crores that would be incurred by the National Coal Development Corporation within the current year;

(b) the reason for spending this large amount in one year; and

(c) the results achieved so far and likely to be achieved in the near future?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) As a result of a recent appraisal of the ways and means position, the Corporation has estimated that the expenditure during the current year would be of the order of Rs. 16.85 crores instead of Rs. 22.12 crores estimated earlier. A comparative statement is laid on the table of the House showing the details of the earlier as well as the present estimate. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 17].

(b) About 80 per cent of the expenditure relates to purchase of plant and equipment which are essential for the speedy development of the new mines.

(c) On the basis of the production during February, 1960, the annual rate of production achieved by the Corporation is 13.07 million tons. In March 1961, it is expected that the target level of production of 13.5 million tons will be achieved.

Shri Morarka: From the statement, it appears that the Corporation is going to spend in the last year of the Second Plan Rs. 13.70 crores on plant and equipment. This plant and equipment was meant for the entire period of the Second Plan. May I know what is the use of getting this plant and equipment in the last year of the Plan and how this plant and equipment would help the development of new mines which were to be opened in the Second Plan period?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya) *rose—*

Shri Ranga: The Minister is replying.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am replying. I hope you will be satisfied -But I do not know about you.

Shri Ranga: Let us see.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: A sum of Rs. 13.170 crores, which is about 80 per cent of the total expenditure, relates to the purchase of plant and equipment. This plant and equipment was ordered from abroad in earlier years. It was received during the course of this year, to which the question relates (*Interruptions*). Therefore, it had to be paid off. It could not have been paid off in earlier years according to our arrangements. This sum of Rs. 13.70 crores also includes an amount of about Rs. 3.7 crores which represents advance payment made towards machinery to be received early in 1961-62. That was the arrangement according to which this had to be paid.

Shri Morarka: The point is not that. What is the use of getting receiving this plant and equipment in the final year of the Plan when it was meant for the entire Second Five Year Plan period?

Mr. Speaker: He has explained as to why it was impossible to get it earlier.

Shri Morarka: No. How is it impossible to get it earlier.

Mr. Speaker: That is what he said. I cannot go behind it.

Shri Morarka: He has not said that. With great respect, the only thing he has said is that 80 per cent of the amount is spent for importing plant and equipment. The question is that this was planned to be imported earlier.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It was all planned for in earlier years, and according to the agreement, the price had to be paid at the time when all the arrivals had been completed. Now according to that arrangement, the price had to be paid only in 1960-61.

Mr. Speaker: He is not asking about the price. He is asking why the plant and equipment intended for the whole of the Second Five Year Plan period was received only at the end of the Plan and not earlier.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The plant and equipment came here according to an arrangement which was possible to be carried out by those who had to supply. Now, I have not got the sequence of the arrangement made right from the beginning when planning was started up to the time the plant and machinery was received and payments made. If that sequence had been here, perhaps the hon. Member would have been satisfied that Government are not to blame in this.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: From the statement I find that for railway siding, Rs. 1 crore were set apart last year, but actually we spent only Rs. 5 lakhs, that is, only 5 per cent has been utilised. May I know who was responsible for this and what are the grounds for this shortfall, because railway siding is an important thing as without it there will be transport bottleneck?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is not as my hon. friend has understood it. The fact is that a sum of Rs. 1 crore or about that has been surrendered as there is likely to be a saving on the earlier estimate for railway siding in the collieries which are now to be provided by the railways themselves with assisted siding. Whatever payments were accounted for by Hindustan Steel have now been transferred to the railways and they will bear the expenditure. Therefore, that was a logical reduction made.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I do not know whether the Minister has gone through the Fourth Annual Report of the National Coal Development Corporation where they clearly mention that the slow rate of production is due to sidings not coming up. Even if there is assisted siding, the collieries have to provide with 70—80 per cent of the cost of assisted siding. So at least Rs. 80 lakhs out of Rs. 1 crore should have been spent.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have merely made a statement that the expenses on the siding have been transferrd to the railways under the colum "Assisted Siding", and therefore, all these reductions in estimates have been effected. That is all that I say.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: From what country were the plant and equipment imported, and from what concern?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: The import was from different countries. It was from USA and Gt. Britain, and somewhere from Germany also.

Shri Nathwani: May I know whether Government's expectations of achievement of individual collieries have been fulfilled; if not, which are the collieries where these targets could not be achived, and for what reasons?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I have already stated in my reply to the question that as far as the target of production is concerned, by calculation from the production figure of March, 1961 we have been able to achieve the target of production.

Shri Nathwani: I am asking about individual collieries.

Mr. Speaker: How can I allow individual collieries?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: There are numerous collieries, and it is not possible for me to give the details of the production figures of those collieries.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether the manufacturers with whom the orders were placed, quoted any time of delivery, and if so, whether all the machinery was delivered to the NCDC within time, or whether there was any violation of the delivery time?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: This is too much detail, and at present I have not got that information. If the hon Member is interested in knowing all these details, I will be glad to supply it, if a separate notice is given.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I want to know whether they violated the stipulated time-delivery, because there are heavy penalty clauses in all these contracts.

Mr. Speaker: Very well, next question. We have not progressed.

Tool and Alloy Steel

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*1142. **Shri Nathwani:**
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1012 on the 20th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding licensing additional capacity of tool and alloy steel; and

(b) if so, the total capacity licensed?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

There is a variety of tool and alloy steels. For purposes of planning additional capacity, estimates of requirements have been made only of alloy steel sections with a minimum of chromium, nickel, molybidenum and other alloying elements which require specialist plant. Capacity already existing or licensed, for such steels, is about 10 000 tons. It is estimated that the requirements would be about 200,000 tons a year by the end of the Third Plan. As it takes sometime for production to come up to capacity it is proposed to licence capacity necessary to produce initially 200,000 tons a year. The central alloy steels plant will contribute about 50,000 tons. The Ordnance factories will make available another about 35,000 tons. A number of applications have been received from out of which a choice has to be made to secure additional capacity necessary to produce the balance of about 100,000 tons. A decision is expected to be taken shortly.

For the manufacture of alloy steel castings and such alloy steels as do not need specialist rolling equipment, there is capacity already to the extent of about 50,000 tons. A further about 50,000 tons has been licensed. The question of licensing an additional about 100,000 tons is under consideration.

Shri Nathwani: May I know the progress made in setting up the Central Alloy Steel Plant? In your answer you have referred to this Central Alloy Steel Plant. What is the progress made?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: As the hon. Member knows, we are proposing to have a Central Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur. The location has already been decided. We are at present estimating the capacity at 50,000 tons, which may be expanded in future. We are at present discussing with different countries in respect of know-how, and after its completion, further progress will be made.

Shri Morarka: From the statement it appears that the Central Alloy Steel Plant will contribute about 50,000 tons. Originally, the idea was that this plant would be of the capacity of 80,000 tons. May I know whether the Government has revised the capacity and reduced it, when actually they wanted to increase it to 160,000 tons?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: As a matter of fact, it takes from two to five years to reach the full production of alloy steel or any other big plant. So, naturally, the figure of 50,000 tons which I have given means that by the end of the Third Plan we will be able to reach that figure.

Shri Morarka: The estimated requirements by the end of the Third Plan are 200,000 tons, and the hon. Parliamentary Secretary says that this particular project would contribute only 50,000 tons. May I know what arrangements the Government is making for alternative projects or alternative supply to meet the entire requirements of the Third Plan?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: There are already many applications pending before the Government from the private sector people, and they are under consideration. We have said that by the end of the Third Plan the required production should be 200,000 tons, and according to that, the future sanctions will be made.

Shri Dasappa: May I know what happened to the old scheme, possibly an earlier scheme, of having this alloy steel plant in the Mysore Iron and Steel Works?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: As present I have not got information. I require notice. If a specific question is asked, I will give that information.

Shri Nathwani: What is the existing licensed capacity now?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: At present, production as well as licensed capacity is near about 10,000 tons.

Purchase of Sicilian Horses and Mules

*1143. **Shri Raghunath Singh**: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India have purchased Sicilian horses and mules from Sicily for the Army?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): Government of India concluded a contract with an Italian firm in October 1960 for the supply of a number of mules and a few donkey stallions required for the army. The firm which has since completed the supply is reported to have procured the animals largely from Sicily. No horses have been purchased from this source.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What is the amount paid to Sicily for the purchase of the mules? May I know why a good breed is not being developed in Cutch, Rajasthan, Kashmir and Punjab, which are famous for horses and mules?

Sardar Majithia: The mules required for mountain artillery are of a certain standard. Unfortunately, they are not being bred at the places mentioned by the hon. Member, but the Government, with a view to have self-sufficiency, have started certain farms in the districts of U.P., and Punjab, but it will take some time before they can produce mules of the required standard.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : आपको एक म्यूल की कितनी कीमत देनी पड़ी थी ?

Mr. Speaker: I have gone to the next question. Leave alone the mules.

Dugda and Bhojudih Coal Washeries

*1144. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for doubling the capacity of the Dugda and Bhojudih Coal Washeries now under construction; and

(b) if so, what is the cost of the scheme?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) The washeries are to be expanded.

(b) The extent of expansion and the nature of additional facilities will be known only when the plan for additional production of coals from the different collieries has been finalised and the washability characteristics of these coals determined.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the capacity of these two coal washeries? Are they going on according to schedule?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I could not follow the first part of the question.

Shri P. C. Borooah: I wanted to know the capacity of the two coal washeries, and whether they were going according to schedule? Are they going to be expanded again?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: About the present capacity of Dugda and Bhojudih, I have not got the figures just now, but it is near about 2.6 or 2.8 million tons.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether additional cost has been incurred in doubling these washeries when they were under construction, compared to the original estimates, and whether it was suggested, when these washeries were being planned, that they should have double their capacity?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: As far as the second part of the question is concerned, I have already stated that the question of expansion of capacity depends upon the availability of washable coal. As far as the first part of the question is concerned, I have not got at present the cost which has already been incurred for these new collieries.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know when these washeries at Patherdih, Dugda and Bhojudih will be commissioned?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: The work is in progress, and practically, as far as Dugda is concerned, it is in the final stage. It is expected that production will start soon. As far as Bhojudih is concerned, the work is in progress.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know if the washeries are behind schedule, and if so, what are the causes of delay?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: There may have been slight delay in the schedule, but at present I have not got the information as to what was the actual delay.

Shri Kamal Singh: May I put a question, Sir? It seems that the replies are rather vague. There must be some estimate of the date when the washeries will go into production, but from the answer of the hon. Parliamentary Secretary it seems that the Ministry is rather vague about it.

Mr. Speaker: Soon, he says.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: From time to time, the House has already been informed about the estimated cost of these washeries. What I said at present is that I have not got the information just now with me. If the hon. Member gives notice of a specific question I would have no difficulty in supplying the information.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Sir, my question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: During Question Hour every minute is important. Hon. Members take a full hour to put a question. Between one word and another word there is so much of gap. They must make up their minds quickly; they ought not to be thinking and putting questions. I expected the hon. Member to get up but he took so much time.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know the cause of the delay?

Mr. Speaker: It is beating a dead horse. He has already said it is behind schedule. (*Interruptions*).

The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shortage of Mining Engineers in Coal Mines

***1137. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there is shortage of mining engineers in coal mines; and

(b) whether it is a fact that some coal mines in Assam have to be closed on account of non-availability of first class engineers?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) There is no general shortage of mining engineers, but occasionally some collieries experience dearth of engineers having adequate experience and holding a first class Mine Manager's certificate.

(b) Two coal mines in Assam are reported to have closed for temporary periods during 1960 because they had not appointed qualified managers. Subsequently they resumed operations. One of these has, however, again notified suspension of mining there from January 8, 1961, as the Manager who was appointed has again left.

Leave for Government Employees

***1145. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the availing of leave by Government employees has been made compulsory; and

(b) if so, why and since when?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

P.T.O. Concessions

***1146.** { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Manay:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the restricted facility of P.T.O. Concession has further been liberalised recently in certain respects;

(b) if so, what are the new facilities and who are benefited;

(c) what is the estimated additional expenditure involved;

(d) whether it is a fact that it is still restricted to those whose home towns are more than 250 miles away; and

(e) if so, what is the justification for imposition of such a restriction in their case?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) A copy of orders is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 18].

(c) Has not been worked out.

(d) Yes, for Government servants of I, II and III Classes. Government servants of Class IV are entitled if their home-towns are more than 100 miles away.

(e) Economy.

Excavations at Kaveripoompatnam

***1148. Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposals to do excavation work in Kaveripoompatnam also known as Poompugar in Madras State;

(b) if not, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether early steps will be taken to probe into this?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Excavations in the country are carried out in accordance to the programme approved by the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology. Besides, the preliminary survey of the site undertaken in the past has not been encouraging.

Troops to Congo

***1149.** { **Shri Narasimhan:**
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether expenses of the three battalions of Indian troops sent to Congo are to be met wholly or partly by the U.N.O.; and

(b) whether any arrangements in this regard have been arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). Expenditure on the normal pay and allowances of the troops sent to Congo is borne by the Government of India and all additional expenditure on them is borne by the UNO. Where units are raised in India to replace those sent to Congo, the cost of such units is also borne by the UNO. As regards the 3 battalions which are being sent to Congo it is our intention to replace them.

U.K. Aid for Third Five Year Plan

***1150.** { **Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:**
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's Sterling aid requirement from Britain during the Third Five Year Plan period amounts to £150 million; and

(b) whether a sum of £30 million has been earmarked for initial financing for the purchase of British capital goods?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) For the Third Five Year Plan the estimate of external assistance necessary is Rs. 2,700 crores. No estimate of the requirement of assistance countrywise has been made.

(b) The United Kingdom have agreed as an initial act of assistance for the Third Five Year Plan, to make further loans amounting to £30 million to finance orders to be placed in the United Kingdom for capital goods required for the implementation of the Plan.

Indian Technicians Abroad

***1151. Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that efforts are being intensified to induce Indians who receive technical training abroad to return to the country where their knowledge is badly needed rather than that they should accept jobs in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the nature of these efforts?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member's attention is drawn to reply to Starred Question No. 760 on the 10th March, 1961.

Elections for Orissa Legislative Assembly

***1152. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered and taken decision regarding elections for the Orissa Legislative Assembly; and

(b) whether there is a demand for mid-term elections?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). Government have decided that elections to the Orissa Legislative Assembly should be held early in June, 1961.

Exchange of Scholars between China and India

***1153. Shri Kunhan:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 1025 on the 20th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the six scholars have left for China under the scheme of exchange of scholars between China and India;

(b) if so, their names and qualifications; and

(c) the basis on which the selection was made?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The names and qualifications of candidates, whose selection has since been finalised, are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 19].

(c) Interview by Selection Committee.

Cultural Delegation to the Congo

***1154. Shri Radha Mohan Singh:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have decided to send a Cultural Delegation of artistes to the Congo;

(b) if so, how many artistes are included in the team;

(c) whether Government consider it will be a success; and

(d) what other countries the team will visit?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

कोयले की ढुलाई

*११५५. श्री ब्रजराज सिंह :
श्री जगदीश अवस्थी :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री पी० सी० बरुआ :
श्रीमती मैमूना सुलतान :

क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे द्वारा कोयले की ढुलाई के प्रश्न पर हाल ही में सरकार ने विचार किया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के सचिवों की एक समिति नियुक्त की है जो उपरोक्त प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त समिति के गठन का स्वरूप क्या है और समिति ने इस बीच किन-किन प्रश्नों पर विचार किया है, तथा यदि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय किया गया है है तो वह क्या है ;

(घ) यदि अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया तो कब तक निर्णय किये जाने की संभावना है : और

(ङ) इस विषय में सब परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए अधिकाधिक कितने समय में कोयले की ढुलाई की स्थिति में संतोषजनक परिवर्तन होने की सम्भावना है ?

इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (ङ). भारत सरकार की यह सामान्य कार्य प्रणाली है कि सामान्य हितों के प्रश्नों पर अन्तर-मन्त्रालियक परामर्श किये जाते हैं और इसलिये कोयले की ढुलाई के सम्बन्ध में यही प्रणाली अपनाई गई है । इन परामर्शों के परिणामों के आधार पर यह निर्णय किया गया है कि विशेष रूप से बंगाल बिहार प्रदेश से कोयले के प्रेषण में तेजी करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपायों को अपनाया जाए :—

(१) दक्षिणी और पश्चिमी भारत के तटीय राज्यों को बंगाल बिहार कोयला क्षेत्रों से प्रतिवर्ष से कोयले की समधिक १० लाख टन की मात्रा को रेल एवं समुद्री मार्ग द्वारा भेजना ।

(२) (कोयले खदानों से) थोड़ी दूर पर स्थित स्थानों को सड़क द्वारा कोयला भेजना ।

(३) सारे कोयला खदानों में सप्ताह (सात-दिनों) में कोयले के लदान कार्य को चालू करना ।

(४) समुचित उपभोक्ता केन्द्रों पर राशिपातों (dumps) का निर्माण ।

(५) जुलाई १९६१ से आगे उपरिकथित मुगलसराय दिशा में प्रति दिन में वर्तमान समय के १९०० वैगनों के स्थान पर २१०० वैगनों के प्रेषण की क्षमता में वृद्धि करना ।

इस वर्ष के लगभग मध्य तक इन उपायों द्वारा परिवहन की स्थिति में सुधार होने की आशा है । दीर्घ-कालीन उपाय के रूप में केन्द्रीय-भारत-कोयला-क्षेत्रों (Central India Coal fields) में उत्पादन को बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है ताकि पश्चिमी भारत के उपभोक्ताओं (उदाहरणतया महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात के उपभोक्ताओं) को इस प्रदेश से अधिकतर कोयले का प्रदाय (supplies) प्राप्त हो सके और बंगाल-बिहार से रेल द्वारा लम्बी ढुलाई (haul) से बचा जाए

Orissa Pay Commission

*1156. **Shri Mahanty:**
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government have advised the State Government of Orissa not to implement the recommendations of the Orissa Pay Commission; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा

११५७. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा वर्ग II की २६ रिक्तियों को भरने के लिए ३ और ४ अप्रैल, १९६१ को एक लिखित परीक्षा ली जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या आयोग ने उम्मीदवारों को सूचना दी थी कि उन्हें समान अंकों वाले तीन पत्र हल करने होंगे और सफल उम्मीदवारों को मौखिक परीक्षा के लिये बुलाया जायेगा ;

(ग) क्या आयोग ने केवल अंग्रेजी के दो पत्रों के कुल अंकों पर विचार करने और भारतीय भाषा के तीसरे पत्र को वैकल्पिक पत्र मानने का निश्चय किया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ङ) क्या इस से अंग्रेजी और अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के पत्रकारों में भेदभाव पैदा नहीं होगा ; और

(च) क्या आयोग के लिए अपने पहले निश्चय पर स्थिर रहना संभव नहीं?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार): (क) से (च). इस प्रश्न का उत्तर सूचना व प्रसारण मंत्री द्वारा बाद में किसी और दिन दिया जाएगा।

दिल्ली में जनगणना

***११५८. { श्री नवल प्रभाकर :**
श्री असर :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विनय नगर कोटला मुबारकपुर और दिल्ली की अन्य बस्तियों के निवासियों ने शिकायत की है कि जनगणना करने वाले उन बस्तियों में नहीं गये और उनकी गणना नहीं हुई;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली प्रशासन और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाये हैं; और

(ग) जनगणना करने वालों द्वारा अपने काम के प्रति उपेक्षा भाव दिखा के कारण क्या हैं?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती आल्वा): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Incidence of Indirect Taxation

***1159. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 587 on the 20th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the study of incidence of indirect taxation for 1958-59 has been completed; and

(b) if so, the result of that study?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). The Tax Research Unit has completed the study of incidence of indirect taxes in 1958-59. The findings are under examination in the Ministry.

Officers of Bhilai Steel Project

***1160. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 831 on the 29th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the investigations against some officers of the Bhilai Steel Project have been completed;

(b) if so, the nature of the investigations and the outcome thereof; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, since when the investigations are pending and reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). Investigations have been completed in some cases, and in others they are proceeding. It is not considered desirable to go into the details of these investigations at this stage.

Oil Prospecting Licences

***1161. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for outright payment of a licence fee for obtaining exploration rights in proven oil areas over and above the terms of the actual agreement on a contractual or participatory basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the effect it will have on the foreign exchange position in regard to the Oil Industry?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). Government is aware of bonus payments in other countries. As negotiations are still in progress, details cannot be disclosed nor its effect on foreign exchange position predicted.

Indo-Stanvac Petroleum Project

***1162. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta**: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1639 on the 12th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the details regarding the winding up of the Indo-Stanvac Petroleum Project has since been finalised, and the loss incurred calculated; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The Indo-Stanvac Petroleum Project was terminated on 15-12-1960. All the details regarding the winding up of the Project have been finalised and action is being taken for their implementation. Major portion of the physical assets owned by the Project has since been disposed of. There are, however, some receivable and payable claims and the accounts of the Project have, therefore, been kept open to accommodate the various transactions on that account. The extent of the loss involved will become known only after the outstanding transactions have been settled and accounts closed and audited.

सीमावर्ती जिले

***११६३.** **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :
श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री २१ नवम्बर १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४४२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तरी सीमान्त क्षेत्र में जिन से नये जिलों की स्थापना की गई थी उन में से प्रत्येक में विशेष विकास कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) उन जिलों के लिए जो धन स्वीकृत किया गया था, उसमें से कितने रुपये अब तक वस्तुतः खर्च किये जा चुके हैं ; और

(ग) उन स्वीकृत धन राशियों के बाद उन जिलों में किन-किन विकास कार्यों के लिए कौन-कौन सी अतिरिक्त धन राशियां इस बीच और स्वीकृत की गई है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) से (ग). पांच विवरण-पत्र सभा-पटल पर रख दिए गए हैं । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध संख्या २०]

Coal Washeries

***1164.** **Shri Morarka:**
Shri Nathwani:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1004 on the 20th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the progress in setting up Dugda, Patherdih and Bhojudih coal washeries has been according to schedule;

(b) the reasons for delay, if any;

(c) whether responsibility for the delay has been fixed; and

(d) the loss suffered, direct and indirect, due to this delay?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The washery in Bhojudih is expected to be commissioned as envisaged in the contract. The contract for the Patherdih washery has not been concluded but the offers under consideration encourage the hope that it will be constructed by about April 1963.

The washery in Dugda which was to be ready by the beginning of 1961 is now expected to be commissioned only by September 1961.

(b) to (d). The delay has been attributed by the contractor to difficulties in obtaining structural steel work in time from their sub contractors. Hindustan Steel Limited has taken this up with the contractor.

Khud-Banihal Road

***1165.** { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jammu and Kashmir Government have requested the Border Road Development Board to take over the maintenance of about 60 miles stretch of the Jammu and Kashmir highways between Khud and Banihal, a distance of 64 miles; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The overall responsibility for maintenance of Pathankot—Jammu—Srinagar Road has been taken over by the Border Roads Development Board.

Mid-Day Feeding of School Children

***1166. Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are States other than Madras adopting scheme for mid-day feeding of children in schools;

(b) if so, the names of the States;

(c) how much has been spent by the Madras Government during 1960-61 on the scheme;

(d) whether the Government of India are giving assistance to the Madras Government for this scheme; and

(e) if so, how much was given during 1960-61?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.

(c) Information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House when available.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) According to the revised procedure for sanctioning Central Assistance introduced since 1958-59 lump sum ways and means advances are sanctioned to the State Governments groupwise and not scheme-wise. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate as to how much central assistance has been sanctioned to the Government of Madras for this particular scheme. Central assistance @50% of the expenditure involved is given to these State Governments who include the scheme of mid-day meals in their Educational Development Programmes under Second Five Year Plan within the ceiling fixed by the Planning Commission.

"Freedom from Prejudice" Campaign

***1167.** { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian delegate to the UNESCO has proposed to the Human Rights Commission that a "Freedom from Prejudice" campaign be observed under the auspices of the UNESCO; and

(b) if so, what are Government's reactions thereto?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The Indian delegation to the Human Rights Commission (and not to Unesco) sponsored a resolution jointly with the delegations of Afghanistan and Pakistan requesting all Member States to observe a Freedom from Prejudice and Discrimination Year in the near future, and thereafter to consider the observance of a Freedom from Prejudice and Discrimination Day every year. The Resolution was adopted by the Human Rights Commission.

(b) Government is awaiting the formal communication of the resolution by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Delhi School of Social Work

***1168. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi University authorities have decided that Delhi School of Social Work will function as a university-managed institution and not as a department of the University; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for taking this decision?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The authorities of the University of Delhi propose to organise the Delhi School of Social Work as a University maintained institution as desired by the management of the School, with a view to maintaining its independent status and individuality.

Underground Gasification of Coal

***1169. Shri Narasimhan:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal Council of India recommended to the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research to start investigations regarding the feasibility of underground gasification of coal for generation of power; and

(b) what steps have been taken in this regard?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The Coal Council of India recommended appointment of a technical committee to examine the Question.

(b) The Committee has been apointed and held its first meeting on 24th March, 1961.

Confirmation of Civilian Employees in Defence Establishments

***1170. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 778 on the 7th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the relevant cases regarding confirmation of civilian employees of all categories in Defence establishments; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Some of the cases have since been examined and additional permanent posts sanctioned while the remaining cases are under active consideration.

(b) 4,149 additional permanent posts in Ordnance Factories, 226 in National Cadet Corps, 42 in Military Lands & Cantonment Service and 5 in Armed Forces Information Office have since been sanctioned. The work of effecting confirmations against these posts is in hand.

Archaeological Excavations in Madras

***1171. Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals for further archaeological excavations in Madras State to be undertaken during 1961-62; and

(b) if so, the places which are proposed to be excavated?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). The programme for 1961-62 has not yet been worked out.

"Small Scale Woollen and Silk Factories in Amritsar"

***1172. Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the **Minister of Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more

than 600 small scale woollen and silk factories in Amritsar are facing closure following Government proposal to withdraw excise duty exemption; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Should not arise as relief has already been granted to small-scale units producing Rayon or Artificial Silk/Silk/Woollen Fabrics under Government of India Notifications No. 66—75, 77 and 78/61—Central Excises, dated the 18th March, 1961, with retrospective effect from the 1st March, 1961. The units which were in the exempted sector so long will enjoy relief to the extent of 50% of duty burden.

Prevention of Begging in Delhi

*1173. **Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken notice of the press report in the Statesman of the 14th March, 1961, that Lepers' Colony Inmates in Jamuna Bazar, Delhi were on the verge of starvation, following the enforcement of the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act;

(b) if so, how far the report is correct; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government to properly rehabilitate them and to prevent their exploitation and spread of crime among them?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) to (c). I have seen the press report in question. The position mentioned therein is not entirely correct. The Delhi Administration have made the necessary medical and diet arrangements and have provided clothing, bedding and other facilities. The question of declaring the Leprosy Basti at Jamuna Bazar as a certified institution under Section 13 of the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, as extended to Delhi, where general education and training in agricultural, industrial and other pursuits will be available to the inmates, is under the consideration of the Administration.

National Theatre in Delhi

2374. { **Shri D. C. Sharma**:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 702 on the 24th November, 1960 and state the further progress made in completion of the National Theatre in Delhi?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Preliminary work is still continuing.

Open air theatres in Delhi and New Delhi

2375. **Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2180 on the 6th September, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in putting up four open air theatres in New Delhi and Delhi;

(b) the places where they are being put up; and

(c) when these will be completed?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). Work has started on the construction of one open air theatre in a bowl in the Ridge. The matter is still under consideration in respect of the others.

Violation of Foreign Exchange Rules

2376. **Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of violation of foreign exchange rules have been decided from August, 1960 to 28th February, 1961;

(b) whether any action has been taken to reduce them positively; and

(c) if so, whether a statement showing the details of the same and names of the parties and the fine imposed will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) 217 cases of violation of foreign exchange rules have been adjudicated by the Director of Enforcement during the period from August, 1960, to 28th February 1961.

(b) Presumably, the questioner wishes to know whether any action has been taken to prevent violations of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. It may be stated that cases of violation of foreign exchange rules are carefully investigated and deterrent penalties are imposed wherever they are deemed necessary. Such action is expected to result in a reduction in the number of violations.

(c) Penalties totalling Rs. 1,19,392 were imposed on the persons or firms concerned. It is considered that the furnishing of a voluminous statement giving details of these 217 cases would not serve any useful purpose. However, particulars of any specific case in which penal action has been taken will be furnished if required.

Allotment of Coal to Maharashtra

2377. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government have asked for more allotment of coal to Maharashtra during 1960-61;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(c) how much has been actually supplied during 1960-61 so far?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) In November 1960, the State Coal Controller asked for an increase in the quota of certain industries in Maharashtra amounting to 498 wagons per month.

(b) This could not be acceded to without adversely affecting supplies to other States.

(c) During the period from May, 1960 (i.e. when Maharashtra was formed) to January, 1961, the total despatches were 48169 wagons.

Ground Water resources in Bihar

2378. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any detailed survey of ground water resources in Bihar has been conducted; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Systematic survey of groundwater resources has been carried out in selected areas of Bihar jointly by the Geological Survey of India and the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation. Details of the investigation are as follows:—

The exploration work was restricted to parts of Shahabad, Gaya and Bhagalpur districts. In these districts, 16 exploratory boreholes were drilled at selected sites. The details thereof are as follows:—

District	Number of Exploratory boreholes drilled.	Total number of production wells.
Shahabad . .	6	3
Gaya .	6	2
Bhagalpur .	4	1
	16	6

On the basis of the above exploratory work, the following areas are recommended for exploitation of their groundwater resources:—

1. *Bichiya-Rampur Mohania area—Shahabad district.*

The area, an alluvial plain, is bounded by Karmanasha river on the west, Grand Trunk Road on the south, Ganga river on the north and the Sone river on the east. Large number of irrigation tubewells are already in existence in the area.

tangra—Jhumbi area—Gaya District.

The area is an elongated alluvial belt parallel to the Sone river extending from Nabinagar towards the north. The width of the area is about five miles (8 km.). The eastern boundary of it passes approximately 3 miles 4·8 km.) east of Thumbi.

3. *Maheshi-Akbarnagar area—Bhagalpur district.*

The area is about 14 miles (22·5 km.) long and two (3·2 km.) to four (6·4 km.) miles wide. From 4 miles (6·4 km.) to east of Akbarnagar the area extends westwards to 7 miles (11·3 km.) west of Maheshi. Ganga river limits the northern boundary.

The groundwater resources around Ghoga, Sardarpur and Sabour may not be appreciable.

The chemical properties of water of these areas were studied, and was found to be suitable for irrigation. The temperature of the water from the Ghoga test well was relatively high (104° F) and the tapped acquifer may be partly fed by a subsurface hot spring.

School Hostels in Madhya Pradesh

2379. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have sanctioned any loan to the Madhya Pradesh Government for the construction of school hostels during 1960-61 so far; and

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned for each institution?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) The Government Normal School for Women, Lashkar. **Rs. 75,000**

Women Training College, Bhopal. **Rs. 75,000**

(ii) A sum of Rs. 1,50,000 has also been allocated to the Madhaya Pradesh Government for advancing loans to Secondary Schools and Training Colleges in its jurisdiction during 1960-61. The progress of expenditure against this allocation and details of institutions, if any, to which loans have been advanced have not yet been intimated by the State Government.

High Schools and Colleges in Tripura and Manipur

2380. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the number of high schools, higher secondary schools and colleges opened in Tripura and Manipur during 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far with their location?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The required information is as follows:—

Type of educational institutions	1959-60		1960-61		Remarks
	Number	Location	Number	Location	
1	2	3	4	5	
		TRIPURA			
(a) High School	1	Khowai	1	Amarpur	
(b) Higher Secondary School	Nil	..	Nil		
(c) Colleges including Training Colleges.	1	Kakraban	1	Agartala	

1	2	3	4	5	
		MANIPUR			
(a) High Schools	11	Nambol, Liwachangning, Malom Sangshak, Tungam, Phaisat, Oinam, Kongba Bazar, Ningthoukhong, Porompat & Hundung	8	Khamanan Bazar, Moirang Khunon, Thoubal, Thanga, Kakchingkhunou, Tera Bazar, Sirarukhong and N.C.C.	
(b) Higher Secondary School.	Nil		Nil		
(c) College	Nil		1	Imphal	Unrecognised.

Teachers in Tripura

2381. Shri Pangarkar: Will the **Minister of Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of teachers and principals at present under suspension in Tripura; and

(b) whether any subsistence allowance is being paid in all cases?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Two (teachers).

(b) Yes, Sir.

Indians in Gaza

2382. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indians serving in Gaza;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints from our men serving there;

(c) if so, what is the nature of their complaints;

(d) what is the minimum monthly pay of Indians and how do they get their rations;

(e) whether any assessment has been made about their pay being proportionate to the high prices of the commodities prevailing there;

(f) whether they get their mails regularly and what are the provisions for their entertainment;

(g) how long one is expected to serve there; and

(h) whether they are now keeping good health and how is their general spirit?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) 1,255.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The minimum monthly pay is Rs. 78·50 nP. Our troops in Gaza get free rations from the United Nations.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Yes, they get their mails regularly. The following provisions exist for their entertainment:—

(i) Indian newspapers and periodicals are being supplied from India;

(ii) Indian recorded music and films are avilable to them;

(iii) Gift parcels are sent on the Republic Day;

(iv) The amenities provided by the United Nations are available in common with others.

(v) Sports and games competitions between the various Contingents forming part of the UNEF are held frequently and our troops take part in these.

(g) One year.

(h) They are in good health and their morale is high.

Construction of Engineering Colleges and Institutes of Technology

2383. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a growing monopoly of a firm of architects in the supervision of constructions of engineering colleges and institutes of technology for which the Centre have given financial aid; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that only one officer of the Ministry has attended all the meetings of the Governing Bodies or Boards of Mangement or Building Committees of these institutions?

The Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir. For eleven institutions, the services of ten different architects have been used.

(b) No, Sir.

T.A. Drawn by the Chief Commissioner of Tripura

2384. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount that has been drawn by the Chief Commissioner of Tripura from Government as Travelling Allowance in 1959-60 and 1960-61; and

(b) the amount that was drawn as Travelling Allowance for travelling from Tripura to places outside Tripura Territory in the said years?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table.

Criminal cases in Tripura

2385. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases that have been instituted by the police in Tripura on cognizable offences since 1957;

(b) the number of such cases that have been instituted in Khowal and Agartala Courts;

(c) the number of cases in which the accused have been charge-sheeted; and

(d) the number of cases in which the courts have given conviction?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table.

Pay Scales of Members of Central Information Service

2386. **Shri Rajeshwar Patel:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2069 on the 20th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have now come to a decision regarding the pay scales of the members of the Central Information Services; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this inordinate delay, especially when in other scales they have even received the arrears of pay?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir. The revised scales of pay for the members of the Central Information Service were notified on 5th January, 1961.

(b) As this Service has been constituted with effect from 1st March, 1960, which is much later than the date from which the revised scales recommended by the Pay Commission take effect (1st July 1959), certain administrative and procedural difficulties had to be resolved, before the scales could be finalised.

Employees in Tribal Rural Welfare Department, Orissa

2387. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees, grade-wise, in Tribal and Rural Welfare Department of Orissa State;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them;

(c) whether the reserved quota in services for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been filled up;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof;

(e) the number of candidates for training in waiting list and under training; and

(f) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (f). The information is being collected from the State Government of Orissa and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Distribution of Sewing Machines by Tribal and Rural Welfare Department, Orissa

2388. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of sewing machines was distributed by the Tribal and Rural welfare department in Orissa State during the period of Second Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the number of sewing machines distributed in each district of Orissa State during that period so far; and

(c) the number of sewing machines distributed among scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes, districtwise, during that period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government of Orissa and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Scholarships to Scheduled Caste Students of Bolangir District, Orissa

2389. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Post-Matric and pre-matric students of Scheduled Castes in Bolangir District, Orissa have not received their scholarships awarded by the State and Central sectors for the year 1960-61 so far;

(b) if so, the name of the colleges and schools and the number of students affected;

(c) the causes of delay in payment;

(d) the steps being taken for prompt and proper payment;

(e) the allotment made to this district from the State and Central Sectors for that period; and

(f) the amount disbursed so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 21].

Popularising Circus

2390. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India recognise the value of circus for entertaining people, especially children, and educating them in physical culture; and

(b) if so, whether the Government of India have done anything so far to popularise circus and improve the standard of Indian circus artistes?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The matter has not so far been examined by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Instiute for Training in Circus

2391. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether the Government of India have considered the desirability of starting an institute for training circus artistes and circus teachers?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): No, Sir.

Promotion of Sports etc.

2392. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount spent by the Government of India in 1960-61 for the promotion of sports, games and physical culture;

(b) what if any, is the amount spent in that year for the promotion of circus in India; and

(c) if no amount has been spent, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Rs. 64,35,799.

(b) Nil.

(c) No request for financial assistance was received during 1960-61 for the promotion of circus.

Circus Troupe to Foreign Countries

2393. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have considered any proposal of sending a circus troupe to foreign countries; and

(b) whether the Government of India are aware that the standard of Indian circus today is comparatively high and likely to get for our country large sums as foreign exchange?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The matter has not so far been examined by the Government.

Development of Circus

2394. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have any proposals or schemes for encouraging the development of circus in India; and

(b) whether it is a fact that due to lack of proper encouragement the circus shows are becoming fewer in recent years?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government have no information.

Grants for Development of Hindi in Punjab

2395. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government asked for grants for the development of Hindi language during 1960-61;

(b) if so, how much grant was given; and

(c) how this grant has been utilised?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The State Plan for 1960-61 includes two main schemes for the propagation and development of Hindi. The Punjab Government is entitled to get Central assistance on these schemes by virtue of their being included in the Plan.

(b) Under the revised procedure grants are not sanctioned according to schemes.

(c) Exact information is not available. It may, however, be stated that the outlay provided is for the training of Hindi teachers, organisation of literary contests and dramas, editing and printing of Hindi manuscripts, preparation of research papers on different types of Hindi literature, award of scholarships and prizes, writing of articles in the Common Readers' Section of the monthly Hindi magazine of the State Languages Department, grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations and salaries and allowances of staff.

Grants for Cultural Festivals in Madras University

2396. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether grants were given to the Madras University for organising cultural festivals;

(b) if so, the amount of grants given during 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60 separately to the Madras University for the purpose; and

(c) how the University has used it?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir;

(b) and (c). do not arise.

Arrears of Income Taxes etc. in Punjab

2397. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total arrears of Income Tax, Gift Tax and Wealth Tax due from the assessees in Punjab on 1st March, 1961;

(b) the period from which due; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to realise this amount?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

Grant to Sanskrit Organisations in Punjab

2398. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grant was given to the voluntary Sanskrit organisations or institutes working in Punjab during 1959-60 and 1960-61; and

(b) if so, the names of such institutes and the amount given to each?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The following grants have been given to the voluntary Sanskrit organisations or institutes working in Punjab during 1959-60 and 1960-61:

1. Vishveshvaranand Vedic Research Institute, Hoshiarpur—

	Rs.
1959-60 . . .	68,325
1960-61 . . .	89,000

2. Shri Saraswati Sanskrit College, Kkanna, (Distt. Ludhiana)

	Rs.	
1960-61	30,000	(Through the State Government).

3. Gurukul Vidyapith Haryana, Bhainswal Kalan (Rohtak)

	Rs.	
1960-61	5,000	(Through the State Government).

Archaeological Excavations in Punjab

2399. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals for further archaeological excavations in Punjab to be undertaken in 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(b) if so, the places which are proposed to be excavated?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). There is no proposal for 1960-61. The programme for 1961-62 has not yet been finalised.

Bal Bhavan in Delhi

2400. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 992 on the 29th November, 1960 and state the further progress made for the construction of a Bal Bhavan by the Central Public Works Department?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Work on the construction of the Workshop building has been taken up, and 30% of this work has been completed. It is the only item of work now in progress.

Post-Matric Scholarships to Backward Classes in Orissa

2401. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1719 on the 15th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the amounts of Rs. 78,300 and 71,000 given by the Centre to Orissa State during 1960-61 under scholarship schemes for post-matriculation studies in India for the Scheduled Castes, Tribes and other Backward Classes have been fully utilized so far;

(b) the number of students separately for whom and the institutions where the amounts are being utilized; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 22).

Cultural Development in Orissa

2402. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any help has been given to the Orissa Government by the Central Government for cultural development in Orissa during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the help given so far year-wise;

(c) the amount spent in the State district-wise and intem-wise from that grant;

(d) the reasons for not spending any amount, if any; and

(e) how much amount is being earmarked for the purpose for the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) 1958-59	Rs. 1,00,000
1959-60	Rs. 2,03,500
1960-61	Rs. 4,62,967

(c) The collection of these detailed figures will entail an expenditure of time and labour not commensurate with the results.

(d) Reasons for not spending the entire amounts allocated to the State are not known to us.

(e) No amount has been earmarked for the purpose for the Third Plan; allocation will be made for specfic approved items on an *ad hoc* basis from year to year.

Training of Civilians in Defence Establishments

2403. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1656 on the 12th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken any definite decision to train the Civilian personnel in their defence establishments in the country; and

(b) what is the number of civilians who will annually be trained in defence establishments?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir. The Scheme for training recognised diploma holders and Egineers employed in Defence Establishments as well as outside persons who are studying for Sections 'A' and 'B' of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institute of Engineers (India) has been sanctioned. 12 Defence Establishments have been selected for this training which will initially be for a period of 3½ years.

(b) It is estimated that about 1,000 Engineers will be trained within a period of 3½ years.

Books from Asia Foundation of U.S.A.

2404. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1657 on the 12th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the method and criteria for the distribution of books received from the Asia Foundation of the United States of America have been determined; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The method and criteria have not yet been determined as the classification of books received is not yet complete. The University Grants Commission intends to distribute the more advanced books among the University libraries and the rest among College libraries in a suitable manner in more or less equal quantities.

Hindi Teachers' Training College at Trichur

2405. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1659 on the 12th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have submitted a revised scheme for establishing a Hindi Teachers' Training College at Trichur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, sir; but the college is now proposed to be located at Ramavarmapuram.

(b) The scheme provides for the training of 160 teachers per year, 80 teachers for each of the two courses *viz.* Diploma and Certificate Course. The Diploma Course will be for High School Teachers and the Certificate Course for the Upper Primary School Teachers. Both these courses wil be of one year's duration.

Estimated expenditure for the Project as given by the State Government is as under:—

(i) Non-recurring	Rs. 2,06,000
(ii) Recurring	Rs. 74,296

Land Acquisition at Rourkela

2406. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons displaced by land acquisition at Rourkela, who have been given employment at Rourkela Steel Plant; and

(b) the number of such displaced persons who have been given shops within the Steel Township area?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) 1090 till the 31st January, 1961.

(b) 47.

आय-कर तथा सम्पदा शुल्क की बकाया राशि

२४०७. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ३१ जनवरी, १९६१ तक आय-कर और सम्पदा शुल्क की किन-किन राज्यों में कितनी राशि बकाया थी ;

(ख) बकाया आय-कर और सम्पदा शुल्क को शीघ्र से शीघ्र वसूल करने के लिये सरकार कौन-से उपायों पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) क्या करापवंचन की रोकथाम के लिये कोई विशेष योजना बनाई जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) सभा की मेज़ पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है [**देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध संख्या २३**) जिस में कमिश्नरों के अधीन क्षेत्रों के अनुसार आयकर (इनकम टैक्स) और मत-सम्पत्ति-शुल्क (एस्टेट ड्यूटी) की, ३१ दिसम्बर, १९६० तक की, वास्तविक

बकाया रकमें दिखाई गई हैं । सभी राज्यों में रकमें बकाया हैं ।

(ख) कर वसूल करने की व्यवस्था पर बराबर नज़र रखी जाती है और बदलती हुई आवश्यकताओं और परिस्थितियों के अनुसार उचित उपाय किये जाते हैं ।

(ग) प्रत्यक्ष कर प्रशासन समिति (डाइरैक्ट टैक्स एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कमिटी) ने कर-अपवंचन (टैक्स इवेजन) के बारे में बहुत-सी सिफारिशें की हैं । ९ सितम्बर १९६० और २३ दिसम्बर १९६० को सभा की मेज़ पर विवरण रखे गये थे जिन में बताया गया था कि समिति की सिफारिशों के बारे में क्या कार्रवाई की गई ।

गांजे का अवैध व्यापार

२४०८. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गांजे का अवैध व्यापार करने की कितनी घटनायें सरकार की दृष्टि में सन् १९६० में आईं ; और

(ख) इस प्रकार के अवैध व्यापार के कारण प्रतिवर्ष अनुमानतः सरकार को कितना नुकसान होता है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) ८२४७ ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई नुकसान नहीं होता, क्योंकि गांजा राज्यों का विषय है ।

Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad

2409. **Shri Damani**: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the relationship of the Administrative Staff College at Hyderabad with Government; and

(b) the aid or subsidy which has been given by Government since the inception of the institution?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The Administrative Staff College is an autonomous institution registered under the Societies Registration Act, receiving financial assistance from the Central Government.

(b) Since the inception of the College a sum of Rs. 18·62 lakhs has been given as grants-in-aid and Rs. 9 lakhs as interest-free loans.

गणराज्य दिवस

२४१०. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह** : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नई दिल्ली में १९६१ के गणराज्य दिवस समारोह पर कितना खर्च किया गया ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : गणतंत्र दिवस समारोह १९६१ से सम्बन्धित हिसाब अभी किया जा रहा है । जभी हिसाब सम्पूर्ण हुआ, समारोह पर आये खर्च सम्बन्धी एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

Illegal Small Arms Factory in Moradabad

2411. **Shri Raghunath Singh**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that an illegal small arms factory has been discovered at Moradabad (U.P.) which was manufacturing firearms, pistols and revolvers on 25th January, 1961?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): No.

Republic Day Parade

2412. **Shri Sadhan Gupta**: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seating gallery for the accommodation of spectators at the Republic Day Parade collapsed on the 26th January this year;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) the number of casualties?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) to (c). One plank of a tiered gallery gave way on the Republic Day on the 26th January 1961 due to some of the bolts shearing off under the pressure of invitees as a result of which four persons received minor injuries.

Nagarjunakonda Excavations

2413. Shri Narasimhan: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2053 on the 20th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Officer on Special Duty was drafted only for the preparation of the report on excavations and excavated materials at Nagarjunakonda; and

(b) if so, who directed the excavation work?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Until the Officer on Special Duty joined, the Superintendent in charge of the project directed the work, under the general supervision of officers in headquarters.

Coal Shortage in Punjab

2414. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal shortage in Punjab still continues; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to solve this problem?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Full quota of coal has not moved to some industries in the State especially those having low priority for movement by rail.

(b) (i) Arrangements have been made to effect movement of coal especially for low priority consumers in block rakes to important centres in the State.

(ii) Assistance is rendered in emergent cases by way of special allotment and diversion of coal from other users with spare stocks.

(iii) More wagons in the direction above Moghulsarai, which serves Punjab, will be made available from July, 1961 onwards.

अनुसूचित जातियों और पिछड़े वर्गों के विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियां

२४१५. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या **शिक्षा मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछड़े वर्गों और अनुसूचित जातियों के विद्यार्थियों को पहले जो छात्रवृत्तियां केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दी जाती थीं अब वे परोक्ष रूप में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दी जाती हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इस के फलस्वरूप सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों से बहुत-सी शिकायतें आई हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस विषय में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Coal Despatch

2416. { **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Dr. Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) how much coal was exported during November, 1960 to February, 1961 (countrywise);

(b) how it compares with the previous year's export; and

(c) why it is being exported when coal is in short supply to Indian industries?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 24]

(c) Export of metallurgical coal is not permitted in view of the increasing requirements of the country's expanding iron and steel industry. As regards non-metallurgical coal, supplies to our traditional foreign markets will be maintained to the extent possible consistently with our own internal requirement from time to time. The position is under constant review.

Oil Marketing

2417. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present Third Five Year Plan allocation for the marketing of oil in the State Sector;

(b) the quantities of oil products expected (i) from abroad (ii) from Gauhati Refinery and (iii) from Barauni Refinery under the Third Five Year Plan; and

(c) whether the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel have of late asked for additional allocations and if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Third Five Year Plan allocation for marketing of oil in the State Sector has not been finalised. A provision of Rs. 5 crores for the Oil Distribution Organisation in the public sector is tentatively indicated in "Draft Outline of the Third Five Year Plan" published in June 1960.

(b) The Indian Oil Company Ltd. have concluded an agreement in July 1960, with the Soviet Export Organisation for the import of 1·5 million metric tons of deficit petroleum products during a period of four years. Additional quantities are also likely to be imported from U.S.S.R. and other countries during the Third Plan period.

Gauhati Refinery is expected to be in full stream by the end of 1961. Its initial throughput capacity is expected to be of the order of 0·75 million metric tons. The first unit of the Barauni Refinery with a capacity of one mililon tons is expected to be on stream during 1962, and the second unit with a similar capacity in 1963. The total capacity of the Barauni Refinery in 1963 will be 2 million metric tons. Government intend to take up the expansion of the Public Sector Refinery but this depends upon the availability of increased quantities of crude from local sources.

(c) There are indications that funds over Rs. 5 crores already shown in the Draft Outline of the Third Five Year Plan will be required for the marketing of oil in the State Sector. Quantum of such additional funds that will be required is under consideration in the Department of Mines and Fuel in consultation with the Planning Commission.

Fourth Rolling Mill at Bhilai

2418. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Mnister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fourth Rolling Mill of the Bhilai Steel Plant, the Merchant Mill, has gone into production;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) what is the rolling capacity of the mill?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Merchant Mill was commissioned on 2nd February, 1961.

(c) The Merchant Mill is scheduled to roll 255,000 tons per annum.

Coal Production by National Coal Development Corporation

2419. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the production of coal by the National Coal Development Corporation during each year since the inception of the Corporation;

(b) the target of production under the Second Five Year Plan; and

(c) whether the performance has fallen short of the target?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh):

(a) 1956-57 .	3·11 million tons
1957-58	3·36 million tons
1958-59	3·82 million tons
1959-60	4·86 million tons
1960-61	6·76 million tons (upto the end of February 1961).

(b) To achieve an annual rate of 18·5 million tons by the end of the Second Plan period.

(c) No. On the basis of the production achieved in February 1961, the Corporation's annual rate of production is 13·07 million tons, which is quite close to their target.

Exchange of Scholars Between India and Pakistan.

2420. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any negotiation has been started with Pakistan for exchange of scholars and professors between India and Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs) (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). No negotiations have been started but scholars and professors from Pakistan are often invited to attend Scientific and Scholarly meetings in India and Indian Scholars and professors to similar meetings in Pakistan.

हिन्दी में सरकारी संकल्प

२४२१. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्रालय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्रालय ने १९५५ में अन्य सभी मंत्रालयों को यह आदेश दिये थे कि सभी सरकारी संकल्पों को अंग्रेजी के साथ साथ हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित किया जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सन् १९६० में प्रकाशित हुए कुल संकल्पों में से कितने हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित किये गये ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) और (ख). १९५५ के आदेश में यह कहा गया था कि यथासंभव सरकारी संकल्पों को हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित किया जाये । अब तक हिन्दी में कोई भी संकल्प नहीं प्रकाशित हुए हैं । परन्तु संकल्पों को हिन्दी में छापने का इन्तजाम किया जा रहा है ।

मन्त्रालयों के प्रकाशनों के हिन्दी रूपान्तर

२४२२. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय ने १९५५ में सभी मंत्रालयों को ऐसे आदेश दिये थे कि वे संसद् में पेश की जाने वाली अपनी प्रशासनिक रिपोर्टें, पत्र-पत्रिकायें आदि अंग्रेजी के साथ-साथ हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित करने की व्यवस्था करें ;

(ख) यदि हां, उपरोक्त आदेशों का अब तक विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा किसी मात्रा तक पालन हुआ है ; और

(ग) जिन मंत्रालयों ने अभी तक इन आदेशों के अनुसार उचित व्यवस्था नहीं की है वहां उन आदेशों के सही ढंग से पालन कराने के लिये क्या किया जा रहा है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) १९५५ के आदेश में यह

कहा गया था कि प्रशासनिक रिपोर्टों, सरकारी पत्र पत्रिकाएं और संसद् को दी जाने वाली रिपोर्टों को यथा-संभव अंग्रेजी के अलावा हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित किया जाये ।

(ख) और (ग): सभी मंत्रालय अपने वार्षिक रिपोर्टों को हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में प्रकाशित करते हैं । बहुत से सरकारी पत्र पत्रिकायें तथा अन्य रिपोर्टों को भी हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनो में प्रकाशित किया जाता है समय समय पर स्थिति की जांच की जाती है और इस दिशा में हिन्दी के उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग के लिये समुचित उपाय किये जाते हैं ।

'हिन्दी पढ़ाओ' योजना

२४२३. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) "हिन्दी पढ़ाओ योजना" के अन्तगत भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों के कितने कर्मचारियों ने प्राज्ञ परीक्षा पास की है और हिन्दी का कार्य निबटाने के लिये उन की सेवाओं से लाभ उठाने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं; और

(ख) उक्त प्रबन्ध के अन्तर्गत इन कर्मचारियों से क्या काम लिया जा रहा है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) और (ख). ७६० कर्मचारियों ने प्राज्ञ परीक्षा पास की है । इन में संलग्न तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के कर्मचारी सम्मिलित नहीं हैं । यथासम्भव इन कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं का उपयोग हिन्दी के काम में लिया जाता है, जैसे हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुए पत्रों तथा हिन्दी के प्रश्नों का उत्तर तैयार करना इत्यादि ।

Central Hindi Directorate

2424. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements of Central Hindi Directorate since its establishment;

(b) the schemes which the directorate is launching or has launched for propagation of Hindi in non-Hindi areas;

(c) whether the Directorate is contemplating to publish a journal in Hindi adopting that developed Hindi as is standard or model as is envisaged in Article 351 of the Constitution of India; and

(c) if not, why not?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 25].

Overtime Allowance

2425. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of overtime allowance paid to the members of staff in the Government of India and other offices during the months of October, November and December, 1960 and January and February, 1961;

(b) the comparative figures for the two previous years;

(c) how far these overtime payments are attributable to the ban on recruitment of Clerks, etc.; and

(d) what steps are being taken to discourage overtime payments by strict observance of discipline and getting work done during normal working hours?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The information available in respect of a few offices is given in the statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 26]. The information in respect of the other offices is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

(d) Overtime allowance is not paid to the staff who work overtime of

their own accord. It is paid only when overtime work is performed under the specific direction of a competent authority. The competent authority, before giving such a direction, has to satisfy himself that the work is so urgent that its disposal cannot be postponed till the next working day and that it cannot be performed by some other arrangement not involving the payment of overtime allowance.

Cantonment Board Employees

2426. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Giani G. S. Musafir:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been no revision of minimum wages of the Cantonment Board employees under the Minimum Wages Act since the last seven years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b): Before the revised minimum wages could be notified in 1959 disputes arose between the Cantonment Boards and their employees in respect of conditions of service including the wages paid to them. These disputes were referred to a National Industrial Tribunal for adjudication. The Tribunal's award was published in March 1960 and the wages as recommended by it have been sanctioned.

(c) It is not considered necessary to notify the revised minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act during the period the Award of the National Industrial Tribunal remains operative and binding.

Cantonment Board Employees

2427. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Giani G. S. Musafir:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some categories of Cantonment Board employees are not still covered as scheduled employees in Cantonment Boards;

(b) the nature of these categories; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes, Sir. (b) All employees of the Badami Bagh and Jammu Cantonments in the State of Jammu & Kashmir to which the Minimum Wages Act does not extend, and employees holding supervisory posts in Cantonments elsewhere in India.

(c) The National Industrial Tribunal gave its award a year ago prescribing scales of pay for all categories of employees in the different Cantonment Boards outside Jammu and Kashmir, to which the jurisdiction of the Tribunal did not extend. Consequently, the necessity for fixing minimum wages under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act to all categories of employees, scheduled or unscheduled, has ceased to exist and this will be so for as long as the Tribunal's award remains in force.

State Bank of India Branches

2428. { **Shaikh Mohammad Akbar:**
Shri Damani:

Shri Damani: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of additional branches opened by the State Bank of India since nationalisation and upto the 31st December, 1960; and

(b) the number of branches proposed to be opened during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) 429 branches.

(b) The question of laying down a branch expansion programme for this and the subsequent years is being reviewed by the State Bank of India.

Pay Scales of Government Employees in Manipur

2429. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 848 on the 8th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the question of merging of dearness allowances in the basic pay of Government employees in the Union Territory of Manipur has been decided by Government;

(b) if so, whether it follows the Assam pattern of pay scale; and

(c) when the new pay scales were introduced or are proposed to be introduced in future?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) It has been decided that the entire dearness allowance admissible to the employees of Manipur Administration should be treated as part of pay for all purposes except increments, in the case of those drawing pay below Rs. 250|- per month. In the case of those drawing higher pay the treatment of dearness allowance as part of pay is subject to the condition that this would be restricted to the amount of dearness allowance admissible to Central Government servants before 1st July, 1959, in the corresponding pay ranges. The balance of the dearness allowance, if any, will continue to be drawn as dearness allowance.

(b) The dearness allowance follows the Assam pattern but the quantum thereof, which will be treated as part of pay, is higher in the case of Manipur employees drawing pay upto Rs. 250/- per month than that sanctioned by Assam Government for their corresponding employees.

(c) On the basis of the revised pay scales introduced by the Assam Government for their employees on 1st October, 1956, the pay scales of the Manipur Administration employees have been revised and generally brought on to the level of the Assam scales for posts of corresponding status and responsibility. Such revision is in accord with the recommendations of the Pay Commission. As such, no further revision is proposed at present.

Rice Allowance for Manipur Staff

2430. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 847 on the 8th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the question of giving the benefit of the rice allowance sanctioned in Assam to the Manipur staff has been finalised;

(b) if so, whether the benefit will be with retrospective effect; and

(c) the estimated total amount of expenditure involved in granting the allowance per year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, with effect from 1st January, 1960.

(c) The allowance has been sanctioned for employees drawing a salary upto Rs. 250/- p.m., with marginal adjustments. The question of extending the concession to those in receipt of salary upto Rs. 300/- p.m. is under consideration. The estimated total cost involved will be worked out after a decision on the latter proposal has been taken.

Order of Precedence in Manipur Administration

2431. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 696 on the 8th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether there has been any representation or complaint regarding the question of putting the Chief Secretary of the Manipur Administration above the Judicial Commissioner in order of precedence; and

(b) if so, whether it has been considered by Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Yes.

Naga Hostiles Under Detention

2432. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Nagas who participated in the Naga Hostile activities in Manipur hills are under Preventive Detention; and

(b) if so, how many of them are in Manipur and how many in Assam Jails at present?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Only one such person is at present in detention in a Jail in Assam.

Bomb Explosion in Ukhrul Division

2433. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2392 on the 23rd December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the investigations into the bomb-explosion at Phunghyar Phaisat in Ukkrul sub-division of Manipur have been completed; and

(b) if so, what is the result?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Yes, it has not been possible to trace the persons responsible.

Juvenile Delinquency in Manipur

2434. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2393 on the 23rd December, 1960 and state whether any progress has been made in the appointment of probation officers to deal with juvenile delinquents in Manipur?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The draft of the Manipur probation of Offenders Rules, 1960, prepared under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, was published in the Tripura Gazette on the 11th January, 1961, for the information of the general public and for inviting their objections or suggestions. As soon as the rules have been finalised, the question of appointment of Probation Officers will be taken up.

Kidnapping by Naga Hostiles

2435. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of kidnapping cases by Naga Hostiles during January and February, 1961 in Manipur;

(b) the figure as compared to the corresponding period in 1960;

(c) whether there has been an increase in such cases; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the direction?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). Six persons were kidnapped by Naga hostiles during January and February, 1961. There was no such case during the corresponding period in 1960.

(d) The Ukhrul Sub-division, the Mao Maram Circle and the portion of the Tamenglong Sub-division north of the Old Cachar Road, which are affected by Naga hostile activities, have been declared as disturbed areas under Section 3 of the Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers Act, 1958. Security forces in the affected areas have been adequately strengthened.

Boundaries between NEFA and Manipur

2436. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 424 on the 24th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the survey of the District boundaries between Tungjoi village in Manipur and Kheja Khunoma village in N.E.F.A. has been undertaken and completed by the Directorate of Survey, Assam; and

(b) if so, whether the demarcation of the boundaries has been done?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Employees of I.A.F. Station, Chakeri

2437. **Shri Muhammed Elias:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 6 civilian employees of I.A.F. Station, Chakeri (Kanpur) who were dismissed in early 1960 made appeal for their re-instatement;

(b) if so, whether appeals have since been disposed of;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay;

(d) whether it is also a fact that these employees have not yet been paid their dues like Provident Fund etc.;

(e) if so, the reasons for this delay; and

(f) the action taken to expedite payment?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The appeals were incomplete in certain respects and were returned to the individuals for resubmission. The revised appeals have since been received and are under examination.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The accounts could not be finalised as the individuals did not clear themselves of Govt. dues/articles etc. and had to be cleared in absentia.

(f) Their accounts have now been submitted to Audit authorities. As soon as audit is completed final payment will be made.

Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur

2438. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain social organisations of Kanpur have requested to name the Indian Institute of Technology at Kanpur after the late lamented Pandit Balkrishna Sharma "Navin"; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Suggestions to this effect were received from the Chairman, Mandal Congress Committee and the General Secretary, City Congress Committee, Kanpur.

(b) The institutes at Kharagpur, Bombay, Madras and Kanpur are being established with international co-operation and it has been decided that they will be called Indian Institute of Technology.

Floods in Orissa

2439. **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) what expenditure has been incurred so far in Orissa on the repairs of roads, bridges, embankments etc. damaged by the floods in August, 1960; and

(b) what assistance has been rendered by the Government of India in this regard?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The actual figures of expenditure are not available. The State Government have, however, indicated a revised estimated expenditure of Rs. 176·53 lakhs during 1960-61 on the repairs of Government roads, bridges, embankments etc. damaged by the floods in August, 1960 out of an estimated total expenditure of about Rs. 535·71 lakhs on relief operations.

(b) The Government of Orissa were given a loan of Rupees one crore and a grant of Rupees one crore to meet the expenditure on relief operations, including the expenditure on repairs to roads, bridges etc., damaged by the floods of 1960. As the central assistance is given on an overall basis taking into account the total expenditure incurred on relief operations, it is not possible to indicate how much of the assistance relates to repairs to flood-damaged roads, bridges etc.

Small Savings Collections in Madras State

2440. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total amount collected under the Small Savings Scheme during the years 1959-60 and 1960-61 in Madras State?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): During 1959-60, the net collections in Madras State amounted to Rs. 65 lakhs. The net collections including Prize Bonds for the first ten months of the current financial year for which the figures are available at present amount to Rs. 3·19 crores approximately.

Grants to Hindi Organisations in Manipur

2441. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of recurring and non-recurring grants-in-aid given to Hindi organisations separately in Manipur during 1960-61 so far for the propagation of Hindi;

(b) whether schools run by these organisations are given equal treatment in the matter of extending recurring grants-in-aid; and

(c) the rates of grants-in-aid given to them?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Education has not given any financial assistance to any Hindi Organisation in Manipur during 1960-61. Information about the grants paid, if any, by the Manipur Administration has been asked for and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Pension Scheme for Andhra Pradesh Teachers

2442. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal by the Andhra Pradesh Government to introduce pension scheme for private teachers if the Centre agrees to bear part of the cost; and

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been accepted?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The State Government approached the Centre for assistance to implement a pention scheme for the primary and Secondary school teachers. They were asked to include the scheme in their educational development plan.

(b) Does not arise.

Students' Union of Delhi University

2443. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for the construction of a building for the students' union of the Delhi University;

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure on the scheme; and

(c) how this would be met?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes.

(b) Approximately Rs. 2,00,000/-.

(c) The staff and students of the University have collected a sum of Rs. 42,741/- for this purpose. The University had also approached the University Grants Commission for the grant of a sum of Rs. 1,00,000/- but the same was not agreed to by the Commission due to paucity of funds. The University propose to approach the Commission again during the next financial year.

Judges in Mysore High Court

2444. Shri Mohammed Imam: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of permanent Judges in the High Court of Mysore;

(b) the number of Additional Judges in the same; and

(c) when were the Additional Judges appointed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Seven.

(b) Three.

(c) The first Additional Judge was first appointed for a period of two years with effect from 14th March, 1958 and was appointed again for a further period of two years with effect from 14th March, 1960.

The second Additional Judge was first appointed for a period of two years with effect from 1st August 1958, and was appointed again for a further period of two years with effect from 1st August, 1960.

The third Additional Judge was appointed for a period of two years with effect from 14th September, 1959.

Life Insurance Corporation help to Pakistan

2446. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India is rendering help to Pakistan in regard to insurance business in that country;

(b) if so, in what ways; and

(c) whether training facilities have been offered to Pakistanis in the insurance business?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a), (b) to (c). At the request of the Controller of Insurance, Pakistan, the Life Insurance Corporation of India imparted development training to three of his nominees during the year 1960. A senior officer of the Pakistan Insurance Corporation was recently acquainted with the pattern of training imparted to the development staff of the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

Stadium for Delhi University

2447. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for construction of a stadium for Delhi University sports has been included in the Third Five Year Plan proposals; and

(b) if so, what is the estimated expenditure on the scheme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A consolidated provision of Rs. 7,50,000 on account of the estimated cost for building a Stadium, a Pavilion, an Oval Track, a Swimming Pool and a Yoga Centre has been included by the University of Delhi in its Development Schemes for the Third Five Year Plan which are yet to be considered by the University Grants Commission.

Damage by Rains etc. in Himachal Pradesh

2448. { **Shri S. N. Ramaul:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of loss and damage to property in Himachal Pradesh caused by the recent rains and snow;

(b) the number of houses completely collapsed or damaged; and

(c) the steps, if any, being taken to render financial help, in the shape of loan etc. to persons who were affected?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Rupees four thousand in old Jubbal; rupees three thousand in Saskir, Tehsil Jubbal; and rupees sixty-six thousand in Dalong, Tehsil Rampur.

(b) Nine houses collapsed and several damaged in the aforesaid villages.

(c) A sum of rupees nine hundred, at the rate of rupees one hundred each to the nine affected families and timber free of cost was sanctioned as gratuitous relief. Timber free of cost was also provided to three other families.

"Gharats" in Himachal Pradesh

2449. **Shri S. N. Ramaul:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the system of levy on Gharats (water flour mills) in district Sirmur, Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether they are leased out on a certain fixed term of time and amount of levy uniformly or it varies according to locality or circumstances;

(c) whether the lessees are charged more than the amount fixed by the lease-deed; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The levy on Gharats in district Sirmur is governed by the Sirmur Water Mills (Gharats) Regulations, 2002 BK.

(b) Under the aforesaid Regulations, the Grants are auctioned in open by the Tehsildars to the highest bidder and the latter is granted a *patta* which remains operative till the next settlement. Since the Gharats are auctioned, the levy various from Gharat to Gharat.

(c) and (d). Additional amount known as Local Rate and Cesses equal to 25 per cent. is charged on the sale value anuually from the lessees. Of this, 20 per cent. is charged as Local Rate under section 107 of the Himachal Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act, 1952 and 5 per cent. as Village Officers Cess, which is payable to the lambardar as collection charges.

Fees in Delhi Schools

2450. **Shri Vajpayee:**
Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that double the rate of fees is being charged from such of the students studying in the recognised schools in New Delhi whose parents are drawing Rs. 5,000 and above annually;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to raise this limit keeping in view the high cost of living?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Only a higher rate of fee is charged from students whose parents' income is more than Rs. 5,000 per annum but the rate is not double of the rate charged from students whose parents' income is less than Rs. 5,000. A lower rate of fee has been prescribed for the latter category on account of the low income of their parents.

(c) The question of either prescribing a uniform rate of fees for all or for further raising the present limit of Rs. 5,000 is under the consideration of the Delhi Administration.

Economic Conditions of S.T. in Orissa

2451. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa branch of All India Handloom Board submitted a scheme to the Government of India for improving the economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes in the State of Orissa;

(b) if so, what are the details of this Scheme which has been approved by the Union Government; and

(c) the places where the 12 collective societies for Scheduled Tribes Weavers have started functioning by now?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme has been approved for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes both. It contemplates (I) supply of frame looms and accessories; (II) facilities for the sale of woven materials; (III) demonstration parties; (IV) provision of Working Capital; (V) subsidy for dyeing units and (VI) training-*cum*-production centres.

(c) The required information has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

Aid to S.T. in Orissa for Purchase of Boats

2452. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have agreed to give financial assistance of Rs. 3·89 lakhs to the Scheduled Tribes people in Orissa for purchase of boats;

(b) the areas where the Scheduled Tribes people in Orissa would be receiving this assistance; and

(c) if so, the amount actually distributed so far for this purpose in Orissa?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore and Mayurbhanj;

(c) The required information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Houses for S.T. in Orissa

2453. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an amount of Rs. 10·76 lakhs has been approved to be spent to provide houses to Scheduled Tribes people in Orissa, who became homeless during the 1960 floods in the State;

(b) the number of such people who were rendered homeless; and

(c) the area-wise distribution of this amount among the Scheduled Tribes people in Orissa so far?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) to (c). The requisite information has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

Election Petition

2454. **Shri Kunhan:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2070 on the 20th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the election petition in the name of Cr. Balbir Singh *vs.* Ch. Amar Singh pending before the Tribunal has been finally decided;

(b) if so, the nature of the decision; and

(c) if no decision has been taken how long will it take?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The case is now fixed for final hearing from March 30 to April 4, and the Election Tribunal expects that the petition is likely to be disposed of by the middle of May, 1961.

Gift of Car

2455. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the answer given to Starred Question No. 1011 on the 20th December, 1960 and state:

(a) the result of the adjudication by the Madras Customs in the matter of one car claimed to be a gift given in a foreign country; and

(b) the name of the individual or firm concerned in the case?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The car in question was confiscated by the Collector of Customs, Madras, under Section 167(8) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, read with Section 3(2) of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947. The owner was also given the option to clear the car for home consumption on payment of a fine of Rs. 9,500|- in lieu of confiscation, in addition to the import duty.

(b) Dr. R. M. K. Sivasuramania Om.

Bye-elections

2456. { Shri Sampath:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of bye-elections for the Parliament and State Legislature seats respectively of the second General Elections State-wise, apart from the mid-term elections held in Kerala;

(b) the item-wise reasons for conducting the bye-elections and the expenditure involved for conducting them; and

(c) the party affiliations of the elected members before and after the bye-elections?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) to (c). The necessary information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

बैंक कर्मचारियों को सुविधायें

२४५७. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने ऐसे कोई आदेश दिये हैं कि जिन बैंकों की आर्थिक स्थिति कमजोर हो जाये उन बैंकों के कर्मचारियों की वे सुविधायें जो स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया के कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध हैं तीन साल के उपरान्त दी जायेंगी;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया के सहायक बैंकों के कर्मचारियों को भी वे सुविधायें प्राप्त नहीं जो स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया के कर्मचारियों को प्राप्त है ;

(ग) जिन बैंकों की स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है उन बैंकों के कर्मचारियों को सरकार क्या सुविधायें देने को तैयार है; और

(घ) सहायक बैंकों के कर्मचारियों को वे सुविधायें क्यों नहीं दी जा रही हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, नहीं । जिन बैंकों का पुनर्गठन किया जाता है और जिन्हें दूसरे बैंकों में मिला दिया जाता है उन के सम्बन्ध में कानून के मुताबिक उन दूसरे बैंकों के लिये जिन में भारतीय राज्य बैंक भी शामिल हैं यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि वे पुनर्गठित और मिलाये जाने वाले बैंक के कर्मचारियों को तीन साल की अवधि बीतने पर वही वेतन-मान (पे स्केल्स) और सेवा की शर्तें प्रदान करें जो मिलाने वाले बैंकों के उसी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिये लागू हों ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) बैंकिंग कम्पनी अधिनियम के हाल के संशोधनों में की गयी व्यवस्थाओं के अलावा जिन का जिक्र ऊपर भाग (क) में उस बैंक के सम्बन्ध में किया गया है जिस का

पुनर्गठन किया जाता है या जिसे दूसरे बैंक में मिलाया जाता है, विशेष सुविधायें देने का सरकार का कोई विचार नहीं है ।

(घ) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

Small Coins in Orissa

2458. Dr. Samantsinhar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that small coins have disappeared recently from various markets in Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether sufficient quantities of small coins of various denominations are supplied to Orissa?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The Government of India have received no complaints about any shortage of small coins in Orissa. The State Government have however been asked to inquire into the matter.

Counterfeit Currency Notes

2459. Dr. Samantsinhar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is increased circulation of counterfeit and forged currency notes in the Koraput District of Orissa;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a large number of Adivasis in Koraput District are cheated for not being able to recognise these counterfeit and forged notes;

(c) the action taken to save these simple Adivasis from the menace; and

(d) whether Government consider the present preventive measures as sufficient or do they propose adopting some special measures in view of simple nature of the Adivasis?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (d). The Government of India have not received any such complaints. The Government of Orissa have however been asked to enquire into the matter:

कारागार कल्याण समिति

२४६०. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में कोई कारागार कल्याण समिति है ;

(ख) इस की वर्ष में कितनी बैठकें होती हैं;

(ग) इस समिति ने अब तक कितने सुझाव दिये हैं; और

(घ) इन सुझावों को कहां तक कार्यान्वित किया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) नहीं, किन्तु दिल्ली में एक जेल सलाहकार समिति है ।

(ख), (ग) और (घ). जेल सलाहकार समिति की बैठकें दो बार १९५७ में, एक बार १९५८ में, दो बार १९५९ में और तीन बार १९६० में हुई । इस ने २५ सुझाव दिये हैं, जिन में से २१ दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा अनुमोदित किये जा चुके हैं और शेष ४ विचाराधीन हैं ।

Youth Welfare Activities

2461. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount spent on Youth Welfare activities during the Second Five Year Plan up till now;

(b) what are the major items for expenditure and what is the break up for each item; and

(c) what are the all-India voluntary youth organisations receiving grant or aid from Government for youth welfare activities?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Rs. 3,15,96,974.14.

	Rs.
(b) (1) Labour and Social Service Camps	1,44,62,805·00
(2) Campus Work Projects . .	1,10,60,631·00
(3) Bharat Scouts and Guides. .	12,17,299·00
(4) Students tours	17,07,402·64
(5) Youth Festivals	12,48,689·49
(6) Youth Leadership & Dramatics Training Camps	1,29,134·45
(7) Youth Welfare Boards and Committees . .	70,969·98
(8) Youth Hostels.	1,80,079·83
(9) Non-Students Youth Clubs and Centres. . .	31,503·00
(10) Bal Bhavan. .	14,88,459·75
(c) (1) Bharat Sevak Samaj.	
(2) Bharat Scouts and Guides.	
(3) Young Men's Christian Association.	
(4) Youth Hostels Association of India.	

Bye-election to Lok Sabha in Ganjam

2462. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the date for holding the bye-election to Lok Sabha in Ganjam in Orissa has been fixed by now;

(b) if so, the date fixed for the bye-election; and

(c) whether voting will be by marking system?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Reservation of Posts for S.C. and S.T. in Public Undertakings

2463. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 574 on the 28th February, 1961 and state:

(a) which are the public undertakings that have agreed to reserve posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) the reasons given by the other undertakings for not reserving posts for them; and

(c) the total number of employees in each category of appointments in each of the public undertakings?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Most of the public undertakings have agreed to follow reservation orders as far as possible consistently with the maintenance of efficiency. A few have not been able to do so because of the imperative need to recruit only candidates with the requisite technical and specialised qualifications and experience.

(c) The information is not available and the time and labour involved in collecting it may not be commensurate with the results achieved.

Seizure of Jute Goods at Calcutta

2464. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Ram Sevak Yadhav:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: }

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether customs authorities have recently seized jute goods valued at more than Rs. 50 lakhs at Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the nature of the case?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 5775 bales of jute goods have been seized from five vessels on the ground of violation of the provisions of the Sea Customs Act and the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. The total real value of the goods as declared by the exporters on the relative shipping bills was about 70 lakhs; however, the F.O.B. value declared by them, on the basis of which foreign exchange would have been received by India in respect of these exports, was very much less. The appropriate statutory authority, namely, the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, is taking all necessary steps in connection with the disposal of the matter in accordance with the law, and some show-cause memos have already been issued.

Arrears of Property Tax

2465. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large amount of property tax for 1959-60 still remains to be realised in Delhi:

(b) if so, how much; and

(c) what action is being taken to recover the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). An amount of Rs. 154:6 lakhs in respect of property tax for 1959-60 remains to be realised in the area within the jurisdiction of the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

(c) As regards tax arrears due from the public, necessary action for recovery is being taken by adopting coercive measures. As far as the tax arrears from Government are concerned, Government have recently taken a decision regarding the basis on which such tax should be computed in respect of properties built prior to 26th January, 1950, and the actual work of ascertaining the amount payable by Government is in progress and payments will be made when this is completed. In respect of properties built after 26th January, 1950, no property tax will be payable to the Corporation by virtue of provision of section 119 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, and it has been decided that service charges at the rate of 75% of property tax should be paid for services rendered. The actual amounts which will be due in accordance with these decisions is being worked out and payments will be made early.

पुलिस अफसरों की सेवावधि बढ़ाना

२४६६. श्री मोती लाल मालवीय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) १९६० और १९६१ में दिल्ली प्रशासन के कितने अप्रविधिक (नान-टैक्नीकल) पुलिस अफसरों की सेवावधि बढ़ाई गई; और

(ख) उन की सेवावधि बढ़ाने के क्या विशेष कारण थे जब कि वे सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले थे ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) कोई नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Accumulation of Coal at Pitheads in Karanpur Area

2467. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Coal Development Corporation intimated Government to close the mines in Karanpur area from next month due to the dangerous rate of accumulation of stock at the pitheads; and

(b) if so, action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The National Coal Development Corporation have not made any proposal for a general closure of their mines in the Karanpura area. It is, however, true that transport to the extent required is not available yet to clear the pit-head stocks. If these accumulations continue to grow, it will be necessary either to step up movement or cut down production, as pithead stocks cannot be allowed to go on accumulating beyond a point.

(b) Government have appointed a high level Committee to go into the question of transport for moving coal and the Committee at present is engaged in the task of initiating action for improvement of transport facilities.

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12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF TIMBER AT THE RAILWAY TIMBER DEPOT, DHILWAN

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Sir, under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

> "The destruction by fire of timber worth crores of rupees at the Railway Timber Depot, Dhilwan."

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): On the 23rd March, 1961 a fire broke out at about 5 p.m. in the Railway Sleeper Treatment Plant at Dhilwan which is situated on the East bank of river Beas. The fire alarm was immediately sounded and a call for help sent out to the Military, Civil and police authorities at Beas, Amritsar, Batala, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Kapurthala etc. About three hundred Railway Staff who were at the plant at the time made all possible efforts to bring the fire under control with water and sand from the hydrants and sand bins situated at a number of points in between the stacks of sleepers. The fire which had started simultanously at 6 or 7 spots in a series of stacks at the southern end of the Depot, however spread quickly fanned by high wind. Help arrived very soon from the military Fire Brigades at Beas and Jullundur and also from the Police and Civil authorities at Amritsar, Batala, Jullundur, Ludhiana and Kapurthala etc. The first fire brigade from Beas was at work by 6.30 p.m. and it was joined by 8 other fire brigades before midnight. Water was drawn from the open well inside the Depot and also from the river Beas. In spite of strenuous work by the fire brigades and the army and civil personnel who joined in the operations the fire could not be brought under control immediately on account of the high wind which kept changing direction frequently. All that could be done was to save the stacks of sleepers at the eastern end of the Depot by creating a gap from the burning stacks and by soaking them with water. More than 1½ lakhs of sleepers of the value of about 30 lakhs were thus saved. The fire was eventually brought under control by about 6·30 hrs. the next morning.

2. One Driver's quarter in the middle of the Depot was damaged in the fire. Other staff quarters at the fringe of Sleeper Depot were silghtly damaged but fortunately there has been no loss or injury to any of the staff and their families and there has been no loss of their property also.

3. All-out efforts were made to save the Sleeper Treatment Plant and machinery from the devastating fire. As a result of these efforts the damage was minimised and was confined to the charging cylinder and creosote tank under it. Some minor damage was caused to the other machinery but it is hoped to put back the plant into commission within about 3 months' time. The storage tanks containing creosote oil were also saved.

4. The total loss in the fire in estimated to be about 127 lakhs consisting of the following:—

(i) About 5,75,000 Sleepers burnt in the fire.	Rs. 115 lakhs.
(ii) Damage to Railway sidings inside the Depot.	Rs. 6 lakhs
(iii) Damage to wagons	Rs. 2 lakhs
(iv) Damage to Plant and Machinery	Rs. 2 lakhs
(v) Demage to Buildings Electrical and Telephone Installations	Rs. 2 lakhs
Total loss	127 lakhs

5. A high level committee consisting of 3 Heads of departments is holding an enquiry into the incident. They have not concluded the enquiry and their finding regarding the cause of the fire is not yet available.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): Sir, there was another accident at the Government depot in Gaya. Has the hon. Minister got any information on that?

Mr. Speaker: When is the hon. Minister expecting to get the report?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The report on this fire?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: On this Dhilwan fire, the committee is sitting.

Mr. Speaker: When is he expecting to get the report?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It may take a week to ten days.

Several Hon. Members *rose*—

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Is the Government going to enquire into the aspect of sabotage?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The committee will look into every aspect of the matter, when they look into the question.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): It is not known whether the stocks were checked or not. In order to get over the shortage in stock people might have got rid of it by setting fire.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: When I learnt the news of this fire, my mind also reacted exactly in the same way as the hon. Member and I made it sure. I found that two months back the stock was verfied.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Now when the stock was already taken, the Minister can give us an idea, a rough idea, of the amount of loss that the State has sustained.

Mr. Speaker: He has given it as Rs. 127 lakhs.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): May I know whether the services of the fire brigade were requisitioned or not; and if requisitioned, whether the fire brigade has submitted any report?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I have read the entire thing. The fire brigades came into operation almost immediately.

Mr. Speaker: The fire brigades do not submit reports.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Is it not a fact that before 31st March, every year the stocks are checked and verified? May I know whether the verification of the stocks had started; if so, whether it has been completed? My suspicion is this. I am not imputing motives to anybody....

Mr. Speaker: That they have sold away the stocks and set fire to it.

Shri S. M. Benerjee: Sir, this was a regular feature in the Defence Ministry's depots some time ago—there used to be a fire and that just covered everything. I want to know whether any outsider is associated.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The hon. Member has not cared to listen to the reply that I gave. I said that the stocks were verified two months back. Therefore, there is no question of any suspicion on that score.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): It is stated that a high level committee is being appointed. But I find from the newspaper reports that only 3 Heads of Departments of the Northern Railway where the fire occurred are being appointed. In view of the fact that the loss is about Rs. 127 lakhs, as the Government say, could the Government think of asking any other Railway officers or the Railway Board Members to form the committee to inquire into the whole thing?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: We have full faith in our departmental heads.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: They have got full faith in them; and that is why there was the fire. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Jagjivan Ram: We have got the highest officers of these departments of the Northern Railway on the Committee; and we have full confidence in their integrity.

Mr. Speaker: Hon Members are suggesting whether any Member of Parliament cannot be made the Chairman of the Committee. It is for the hon. Minister to accept or not. I leave it to him. I would personally like that the Chairman of the Estimates Committee or of the Public Accounts Committee may be associated with this. The hon. Minister just now said that he himself had that suspicion.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I did not say that I have that suspicion. I have no suspicion. I hope to be excused if I have given that impression. I am sorry if my English was defective, and it had that effect on your mind. I have no doubt, no suspicion; no suspicion that in order to cover the fact that the stock was less some employees had themselves set fire I have no such suspicion.

Mr. Speaker: Anyhow it is for the Government to consider any suggestion from the House. Unless the House passes a resolution, in which case the Government will be bound, these suggestions will be taken notice of by the Government. That is all.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Before you pass on the next item on the agenda, may I bring to your notice that I tabled a privilege motion?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Has the previous item of business been concluded, Sir? You said that the Chairman of the Estimates Committee or the Public Accounts Committee should be associated with this enquiry. What happened to that?

Mr. Speaker: I do not know. After all, I can only make a suggestion. Let the hon. Minister consider the pros and cons. I do not know the full facts. He says that he has got absolute faith in his own officers. In answer to that hon. Members said something. Just to reinforce the suggestion made by hon. Members here, I said this. It is not that every Member may be associated; there are two Committees which are responsible in this matter—the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee—and they may look into it; they may send for details; it is open to them to do so later. At an earlier stage itself, whether they could be associated, it is for the hon. Minister to consider the pros and cons. I do not want to force my opinion on him nor is it a considered opinion. I made merely a suggestion and I leave it at that.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I request you to allow a discussion on the statement made by him.

Mr. Speaker: Very well if hon. Members will sit on a Saturday, I will allow one.... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Sir, when any suggestion emanates from the Chair, it becomes very difficult for me to say 'no' to it. But as you have said that you have made the suggestion offhand, I submit to you and request you to apply your mind to this question.... (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: I have not said that I applied my mind to this. But this much I must make clear. It is a loss of over a crore and odd rupees. I do not dispute the honesty of any person in any department of this Government. No one here does it. Unless a court goes into an allegation, I do not allow even an allegation to be made on the floor of this House because it may be found to be absolutely false, whereas when once an allegation is made, the mischief is done. It is not that. It is open to the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee to look into it. They will look into it at some other time. The Public Accounts Committee will do it but it will be *post mortem*, long after the event. Therefore, what they have a right to do at some stage I only suggested to the hon. Minister whether that ought not to be one now, in view of the suggestions that have been made by this House. It is not at random that I made that suggestion. As a matter of fact, I can ask the Estimates Committee to look into it and see the causes of the loss; what is the extent of the loss and so on after the report is made. Of course it is not at this stage. Therefore, I leave it to the Minister.

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Only after a report is made?

Mr. Speaker: Of course. When once a report is made, it is open to the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee to look into it. I only suggested if it can be done at an earlier stage; to remove the suspicion, if one of them cannot be associated. It is entirely for him; it is only a suggestion for him to consider. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Jagjivan Ram: To that suggestion, I say, Sir, that of course after the report is made, it is always open to them to go into it and who can say that I am not going before the Estimates Committee. . . (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Tyagi: There is your suggestion Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are entitled to table a Resolution and force the Government to do a particular thing; let them muster strength. All that I could do, I have done.

Shri Tyagi: I do not want to insist on it.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF THE ASHOKA HOTEL, LIMITED

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Annual Report of the Ashoka Hotels Limited for the year ended 31st March, 1960 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956;

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2780/61.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE OIL AND NATURAL GAS COMMISSION AND NOTIFICATION UNDER THE MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENTS) ACT

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Annual Report of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1959-60, under sub-section (3) of Section 23 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 2779/61.]

(ii) Notification No. G.S.R. 358 dated the 18th March, 1961, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2781/61].

INDIAN POLICE SERVICE (UNIFORM) AMENDMENT RULES

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Police Service (Uniform) Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 208 dated the 25th February, 1961, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 (*Placed in Library. See No. LT*-2782/61].

REPORT OF ASSESMENT COMMITTEE ON VIJNAN MANDIRS

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): I beg to lay on the Table a

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

copy of the Report of Assessment Committee on Vijnan Mandirs (Volumes I and II). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2783/61].

NAVAL SERVICES (ARMY AND AIR FORCE COMMAND) REGULATIONS ACT

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Naval Services (Army and Air Force Command) Regulations 1961 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 80 dated the 11th March, 1961 as corrected by Notification No. S.R.O. 106 dated the 25th March, 1961 under Section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2784/61.]

MADHYA PRADESH RICE PROCUREMENT (LEVY AMENDMENT ORDER

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Madhya Pradesh Rice Procurement (Levy) Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 345 dated the 10th March, 1961, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2785/61.]

12·15½ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND TWELFTH AND HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH REPORTS

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee:—

(i) Hundred and twelfth Report on Posts and Telegraphs Department—Part III—Telecommunications;

(ii) Hundred and thirteenth Report on Posts and Telegraphs Department—Part IV— Workshops and Stores Organisations.

12.16 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MEMBERS *RE*: OIL WELL AT RUDRASAGAR

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, I have already submitted a copy of this statement.

Mr. Speaker: I wanted him to make a smaller statement.

Shri Hem Barua: I have left out some sentences.

I have gone through with the necessary care and caution, the statement made by Shri Malaviya on 14th March, 1961 on the reported defects in Well No. 1 at Rudrasagar, Assam *vis-a-vis* the details given by Shri L. P. Mathur, Director of Geology in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the course of his talk on the 'Hazards of Test Drilling' on the morning of 16th March, 1961.

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Is he making any modified statement? I have got a copy of the statement here. Is it the same statement that he is making now?

Mr. Speaker: He has removed some passage; he has not added any.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: He had not given notice to me.

Mr. Speaker: I told him that the statement was long and therefore he should make a condensed statement. He says that he has removed certain sentences and has not added any or altered any.

Shri Hem Barua: Because. Sir, I was instructed to be brief.

Mr. Speaker: We are racing against time; and there is so much business.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, if you persue the two statements you will be convinced not only of the discrepancy in the two statements but also of the fact that the hon. Minister has denied this august body the opportunity of knowing the truth about this oil well at Rudrasagar.

In response to an adjournment motion, Shri Malaviya stated:

> "the report is absolutely baseless in all its details....In fact there is no mishap whatsoever."

On the other hand, Shri Mathur, Director of Geology, said in the course of his talk, thus:

> "On increasing diameter of the bean in this well, it was noticed that there is ingress of water into the hole along with sand, which tends to choke and obstruct the flow of oil."

Further, Shri Mathur revealed that—

> "the cement plug placed between this and the lower water producing horizon (3726—3708 metres) may not be quite tight."

Sir, this statement of Shri Mathur spotlights the fact that there was a defect, major or minor, which compelled the suspension of further drilling in the well till the arrival of a workover rig, presumably from Russia.

Over and above this, Shri Malaviya said in his statement:

> "The position is that the Rudrasagar well No. 1, as is usual, after the completion of drilling, was awaiting to be tested for determining its potentialities."

On the face of it, may I quote what Shri Mathur said:

> "A cement plug was put between 3137-3101 metres and the next higher horizon in the Barail series between 3086.6-3101 metres was perforated......The perforation was completed on 15-12-1960. This horizon came up with production of oil in commercial quantities."

Sir, if this statement of Shri Mathur that oil came up in commercial quantities is correct, and in the face of what this statement establishes,—that out of six, four horizons were already tested,—then how does Shri Malaviya's statement, that the well was "awaiting to be tested for determining its potentialities", fit in against the background of facts revealed by Shri Mathur? I cannot understand.

Then, Sir, the question of workever rig and the main rig referred to in Shri Malaviya's statement raises another issue of vital importance. If the four horizons of the well that were tested,—and it was established, as revealed by Shri Mathur, that they were capable of making oil available in commercial quantities—could do without a workover rig, why was a workover rig necessary for the remaining two horizons of the well? This naturally makes one apprehensive of the fact that there must be something wrong at that point of the well, which of course Shri Mathur admits, that there must be something** which Shri Malaviya tried to conceal, I am sorry, from this House lest it stinks.

Mr. Speaker: Is that Shri Mathur's statement?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): May I know, Sir........

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Is it Shri Mathur's statement?

Shri Hem Barua: No, Sir; that is my statement.

Mr. Speaker: I would advise the professor not to indulge in statements in his name. I allowed him to make corrections here and not to make observations regarding this matter. Let that portion be deleted.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I am coming to it. Sir, I have consulted "A Primer of Oil Well Drilling" and it says that a workover rig is meant for "remedial operations".

Sir, the main rig, Shri Malaviya says, was shifted for drilling of additional exploratory wells. The need for a workover rig was felt as early as 15th December, 1960, but them, the main rig was allowed to remain there till recently and was not shifted to the next site. May I say, Sir, that the Oil India working in adjoining fields in Assam shift their rigs from one place to another within three weeks at the most.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: They are your informants?

Shri Hem Barua: This only proves that the technicians working at this well did their best to the last moment and only gave up when they discovered that nothing further could be done.

This is a fact, Sir, that there was no "caving in" at this well though "water and sand gushed in" at a particular point of the well making it necessary to be "shut in". Notwithstanding this, the fact remains that Shri Malaviya denied this House the opportunity of knowing about the actual position in relation to the Rudrasagar oil well which however was brought to light by Shri Mathur, Director of Geology in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, in the course of his talk to Members of Parliament on the 16th March at a meeting presided over by Shri Malaviya. It is with a desire to vindicate the rights of the House that I make this statement and that too with animus towards none.

I may add, Sir, that I have great admiration for our Oil and Natural Gas Commission as also for Shri Malaviya who presides over the destiny of oil in this country.

Mr. Speaker: We will take up the next business.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Sir,........

Mr. Speaker: Does he want to say something?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Surely, Sir, because the matter has been taken up by the Speaker and this House.

Mr. Speaker: The procedure is this. Whenever any hon. Member says that a mistake has been committed by a Minister or a Minister says that a mistake has been committed by any Member I ask the individual concerned to submit a statement and I pass it on to the other side. If the other side wants to make a statement in reply, that is allowed. I looked at the hon. Minister after the hon. Member concluded. He was keeping quiet. If he wants to say something he may do so.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Certainly. I have at this stage a statement which is wholly incorrect made by the hon. Member from the P.S.P. Party which should be challenged in his own interest, not in my interest, because whatever statement I have made......

Mr. Speaker: He need not give any preamble. He is entitled to say what he feels.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am also entitled, and you as judge........

Mr. Speaker: He is entitled to say what he thinks to be correct. He will have an opportunity to do that. I looked at him, but he did not get up Therefore, I passed on to the other work.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am sorry, Sir, I did not catch your eye.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Sir, is it not the practice that the Minister also prepares his statement in reply and a copy is forwarded to you?

Mr. Speaker: Because the copy of the statement is sent to me I would like that a copy of the statement in reply is also sent to me. It does not matter now. Hereafter, when a statement is made in the House of which an advance copy is already given to the other side, that side also will be ready with a copy of the statement instead of making any oral statement.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I would like to submit one thing In my case I was asked to submit an advance copy and at the same time I was instructed to be very brief and, what shall I say, good in my language. I have tried to be very polite and very nice in my language. Here is the Minister who starts with a preamble. That was an attack on me. I too could have used strong language. I am capable of that.

Mr. Speaker: This is a mere statement of fact.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Sir, I thought I was on the defensive. I have to be on the defensive because I am standing in the dock defending a certain conduct of mine which is now going to be examined by my hon. friend Shri Hem Barua. He sent a copy of his statement to you and a copy was sent to me. I am fully prepared to answer his charges against me.

Now, Sir, obviously I thought that the intention of this statement was to prove that I had made some incorrect statement, that I had given some incorrect information to the House as a result of the statement that I made when cerain allegations were made by an English daily of New Delhi which is a very prominent paper.

Mr. Speaker: The simple point is, he quotes Shri Mathur against the hon. Minister.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I will explain everything. Here is a headline charge against the Oil and Natural Gas Commission on the front page of that paper, a seven-column banner headline in which it is said that the oil exploration had been abandoned and Rs 30 lakhs wasted. It also said that the mishap was of an "extremely unusual nature" and that there is great demoralisation and all that. In answer to that I said that the charges were wholly baseless. Obviously, Sir, I could not have said that they were not baseless or there was some basis because there was no basis for those charges. Now, if some inaccuracies had been found out in my answer to these allegations, they should have been clearly and specifically pointed out. That was not done. My hon friend has given a long statement saying where those inaccuracies lay. I will not refer to many points except three or four which he has mentioned. He refers to Shri Mathur's statements that there was a certain defect in the oil well. I think he does not now agree with the *Hindustan Times* that "caving in" occurred and all that. I do not see anywhere anything in the statement of Shri Mathur where he has tried to show that there was any inaccuracy in my statement. I will read out what Shri Mathur has said.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): His was a statement of fact.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I will read out one part of Shri Mathur's statement which is relevant. He said:

> "This being our first well in a new area we decided that the other horizons which do not appear to be very good on the electrologs but have given some indications of presence of oil should also be tested for the sake of obtaining complete information in this test well.
>
> In pursuance of this policy the 5¾" casing was cemented at bottom and the lowest sand-stone bed between 3722—3725 metres was tested first. However, this poduced only salt water. After putting a cement plug above it, another horizon at about 3625 metres was tested. As this also produced salt water we skipped Eocene horizons with similar characteristics on the electrologs and on 5th December, 1960 perforated a third horizon which is in the Barail series and which appeared to be slightly better. We found some oil from this horizon on testing but more water was produced. Testing of this horizon was continued up to the 16th December. After that we put a

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

> cement plug against it. Having tested the cement plug by physically feeling it by probing as well as by applying pressure at about 250 atmospheres (3700 lb. per sq. inch) and having satisfied ourselves with the soundness of the cement plug we perforated the 4th horizon on 27th December, 1960. It came up with the production of satisfactory quantity of oil and it was established that we had made a discovery. We have two more horizons above this which have similar thickness and apparently similar characteristics."

This one is now to be tested—I want Shri Hem Barua to understand this. They were not tested by a rig. Later on he says:

> "In the case of Rudrasagar well when the larger beans were used there was ingress of some water and also of sand into the well with the result that there was a choking of the tubing with sand which had to be cleared by circulation."

The flow of water and sand into the well was stopped when smaller beans were used. It is just possible that the cement plug separating this horizon from the lower horizon which produced water may have developed a slight leak which is not active when there is big back pressure above it as would be the case when a small bean is used, but with the larger bean and consequent lowering of back pressure the leak becomes active and water from below starts rising up.

These are, I beg to say, small normall difficulties of a well when it is put to test. If you wanted me to quote all these small defects of the oil well which is under production on the background of a libellous charge against the Oil and Natural Gas Commission—a baseless charge—I had no alternative but to say that these are all baseless charges. If my hon. friend had asked me for this information, I would have collected all this and placed it before him. I could have, if he liked, put before him all the details and all the difficulties that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has in the usual course to face when the Cambay and Ankleshwar oil-wells were tested. Every well has its own problems, and these problems are recorded by the actual technicians who do it on the Oil field. Even the records do not come to us in the Government. Only broad basis of the information is reported to the Government. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission do not always give all the details at the Oil and Natural Gas Commission's headquarters. They are kept at the oil fields. Therefore, I beg to say that these are normal occurrences of a well which are not reported to me and which are not likely to be reported by me on every occasion, and yet such things are thrown on my face, saying that I have flouted Parliament or I concealed information from the House. I do hope that this will satisfy you and the House that I did not conceal any information, but that certain small troubles which always usually arise are not in the usual course quoted, when some big charges are made against the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

Mr. Speaker: The matter is closed.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): No, Sir. It is a point of order that I am raising. It is not a question between the hon. Member and the Minister, just a matter of allegation and defence. It is a question of ascertaining facts from both sides, because it is a technical, big matter. So, we are not concerned now with what a paper said and whether it is libellous or not. The question is one where a serious allegation is made that he has not given proper information to the House. I feel that some written statement from both sides must be placed before the House to make up our own minds on the matter. It is not a question of any quarrel between a Member and a Minister or something like that. It is a very serious matter; whatever lapses there are, whether an officer of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission could make a statement of this nature is one thing. House, therefore, would like to know full facts; before it could make up its mind.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: What statement has he made? He has not made any statement which is libellous.

Shri Khadilkar: I see from press reports that it is a serious matter. So, both sides must give written statements giving the facts. Then we shall ascertain whether they corroborate with the situation as it is.

Shri D. C. Sharma: My difficulty is this. Here is one Mr. Mathur who is being quoted against the Minister by an hon. Member there and is being quoted, in his favour, by the Minister. Who is this Mr. Mathur? I want to know. We must get a complete copy of the statement to know what he has been talking about, because he is being quoted in favour of the Opposition and is also being quoted against the Opposition. Therefore, I would submit respectfully that the statement of Mr. Mathur and a complete statement of the Minister should be circulated to us so that we can make up our minds. It is very wrong that we should bring charges against anybody in this House based upon a statement which has been published in a newspaper. I am not talking about the Minister. I do not distinguish between a Member and a Minister. But I submit that we should not bring charges against any Minister or Member which are based upon newspaper reports. Therefore, I want to say that in considering this matter, this aspect of the problem should also be taken into account.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I may inform the hon. Member that Dr. Mathur is the Director of the Geological Department of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. The statement that he made there—the full copy is there—if you so desire, I will place it on the Table of the House or circulate it to the Members as you desire. My statement also—of course it has been recorded here—may be circulated. The statement made by Shri Ram Barua may also be circulated.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

Shri Khadilkar: Why was not that statement repudiated authoritatively by issuing a counter statement on behalf of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Which statement? It was contradicted. A certain report appeared in the name of Mr. Mathur and it was contradicted on the 24th March—this month—by Mr. Mathur himself. He corrected the statement.

Shri Hem Barua: When I brought this matter to your notice, it was not my intention to underline the news given in the press. As a matter of fact, the hon. Minister now makes a reference to the banner-line news appearing in that particular newspaper. I am not concerned with that, and as a matter of fact, I have nothing to do with the banner-line news item and I do not support those facts, as stated in the new item. But what happens is, I brought certain facts—and I have the full text of Dr. Mathur's speech with me—and from that I quoted. It is not from the newspaper reports that I have quoted. When I quoted from Dr. Mathur's statement, I said that there were defects—Shri Malaviya has also admitted by quoting from Dr. Mathur's statement that there are defects. He says that they are minor defects. My contention is, to judge whether these defects are major or minor we should have been allowed to have a glimpse into the defects. At the same time, the Minister said: "I would have collected this information". That shows that he did not collect this information at that time. These are the words he had used. Whatever that might be, my intention is misunderstood. My intention is to focus attention to the point. I feel that our righs as Members

[Shri Hem Barua]

which, you, Sir, have so meticulously tried to preserve and promote, are being violated to a certain extent.

Mr. Speaker: I will treat the matter as closed now. But I would make one observation. Normally, hon. Members have no access to any of these matters. In a democracy the newspaper is one of the very ingredients or organs from which we can draw news. No doubt, an alarmist item with respect to this matter appeared in a newspaper. What is the other source that hon. Members have in order to bring such things to the notice of the Houe. The hon. Member tabled an Adjournment Motion. The Minister can certainly come to the House and say, "It is being exaggerated; but there are small inconveniences which occur from day to day" and so on. On the one hand, there is an alarming news item saying that the whole well has been closed; that there is nothnig more to be done; that it is impossible to revive the well. I would ask hon. Members once again to read the report. If it is so flagrant and if such a great damage has been caused, the Minister may say. "No, no. It is not so much." But he merely says that the whole thing is bunkum and that there is nothing! The House must know where the truth lies. A meeting was called in one of the committee rooms, over which he hon. Minister presided. When Mr. Mathur made a statement. Now, Shri Hem Barua quoted a number of statements made by Mr. Mathur. (*Interruption*). All that I want to say is this. As has been rightly pointed out by Shri Khadilkar, when a certain thing is quoted, there must be a categorical denial that Mr. Mathur did not quote like that. Otherwise, how are we to know the facts? Therefore, it will be well if the statement of Mr. Mathur is placed on the Table of the House, and the Minister may take his own time to contradict everyone of the statements or correct them. He started saying "Mr. Mathur did not sav so" and so on. The House may then have an oportunity of looking into both the statements and may come to a conclusion as to what exactly has happened. I do not normally allow exaggerated statements apearing in the press to be referred to. But I would advise hon. Members to see to this, namely, as soon as something appears—each one has been provided with a telephone in his residence—he can ring up the Minister and know what exactly has happened. I would not ask them merely to go by the Statement of the Minister. That must be the corrective. The Minister says there is no such thing. There is no meaning in bringing it forward by way of an Adjournment Motion. That would cause damage. At the same time, that is a source of information. The Minister also, if some information is sought, may tell the Members what exactly has happened, so that the House may have a proper and correct appreciation of the events from time to time. I would request both the Ministers and also hon. Members to exercise caution. The Minister also must say frankly what exactly has happened. I do not mean to say that anything has been wanting in frankness, but we got the impression that the whole thing is a fake. Somewhere in the *Hindustan Times* the man wrote something . . .

Shri K. D. Malaviya: When any enquiry is demanded from the Minister, the Minister is bound to give his reply. I do not think anything has happened here which has given any cause to Shri Hem Barua. . .

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow even a responsible Minister to say like that. What can poor Shri Hem Barua do? I could not table an adjournment motion, but if I had been in those benches, I would have been the first to table an adjournment motion.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: What for?

Mr. Speaker: When the well was sunk . . .

Shri K. D. Malaviya: How am I to blame for a news that has appeared in the Press? If somebody had asked, surely I would have given a reply.

Mr. Speaker: The point has been misunderstood by the hon. Minister. Any hon. Member looks into the newspaper and brings it to the notice of the House. No doubt alarming news had appeared. Of course, if the Minister had no information, he could have said, "Tomorrow or the day after I will give the information". The information that he has now given might have been given then, instead of merely saying, the whole thing is alarming. He goes to the length of saying, "I quote from Shri Mathur". Except one piece that has been read by Shri Malaviya, so far as other matters are concerned, his statement is a little different. There has been some hole there and water flowed; it might cause some damage. I would request the hon. Minister to answer item after item and then place a statement on the Table of the House.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): There is another important matter. Where there is a difference of opinion between the head of the department and the Minister himself, may I know whether the Minister's opinion will prevail or the opinion of the head of the department will prevail?

Mr. Speaker: There is no such difference.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): That depends upon the quality of the difference.

12·42 hrs.

DELHI (URBAN AREAS) TENANTS RELIEF BILL

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): On behalf of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide relief to the tenants of land in the urban areas of the Union territory of Delhi.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide relief to the tenants of land in the urban areas of the Union territory of Delhi."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Datar: I introduce the Bill.

12.43 hrs.

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955."

The motion was adopted.

Shri S. K. Patil: I introduce the Bill.

12.44 hrs.

ORISSA BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up general discussion on the Orissa Budget for 1961-62. I may inform the House that we must also pass the Orissa Demands for Grants on Account and also the Orissa Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill today.

An Hon. Member: What is the time allotted?

Mr. Speaker: What is the time that may be necessary?

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Is it absolutely necessary that the House should take up the Orissa budget just now

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 28-3-1961.

[Shri Ranga]

when the papers were circulated to us only yesterday? We have not had any time at all. It is the budget of a State and we have not been familiar with the various aspects of the budget. Would it not be more convenient to the House to give us more time to consider this matter?

Mr. Speaker: Some amount has to be granted. Hon. Members will remember an ordinance was also passed. For carrying on the administration, they want immediately some amount. We have adopted a convention that unless and until there is a general discussion on the budget, we would not allow a vote on account. Item after item, the various departments will be discussed leisurely. This is only a general discussion on the budget.

Shri Ranga: The discussion of the various departments will also follow soon after the general discussion.

Mr. Speaker: Not now. After the general discussion, there will be a vote on account for two months. There will be a detailed discussion leisurely by which time the hon. Member may get all the information necessary and place his views before the House.

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): After our demands are passed, the Orissa demands will be taken up towards the third week of April.

Mr. Speaker: Shall we have 3 hours for the general discussion?

Some Hon. Members: A number of Members will have to take part.

Mr. Speaker: All right. 4 hours may be taken for the general discussion. The general discussion will go no till 4.45. We will finish it by 5 o'clock in any case.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: We will have to report to the Rajya Sabha also that we have passed the Vote Account Bill. One munite before 5, it can be sent to the Rajaya Sabha.

Mr. Speaker: Is the Vote on Account Bil also to be sent there?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Yes, it has to be sent.

Mr. Speaker: Will finish it by 4.45. That House may be asked to sit for 10 minutes more.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): This House has taken a great responsibility We must have enough time. We must not go by the time-limit of 4.45 or 5. A great responsibility has been undertaken by this House. Therefore, the Rajya Sabha may sit half an hour late.

Mr. Speaker: Or, they can meet again. Till 4.45 the general discussion will go on.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is not for us to say that the Rajya Sabha should sit late.

Mr. Speaker: Nor is it open to me say that. I do not want to impose restriction on an equally competent legislature. We arrange our own affairs. 15 minutes would not matter. By 4.45 the general discussion will be over. In 10 or 15 minutes, we shall dispose of the vote on account. Then the Government may do what it likes.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is unfortunate that the democratic Assembly in Orissa should be suppressed and it is still more unfortunate that very little time should be given to this House to go through budget papers and discuss it from all points of view.

12.48 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

This budget which has come to us in a modified form should have been discussed by the Orissa Assembly and the budget was prepared by the outgoing Ministery. The budget as it has been presented before us and the speech that the hon. Finance Minister chose to deliver on this occasion give a completely garbed picture. It covers more than what it really wants to reveal about the actual state of affairs and the economic conditions prevailing in the State of Orissa.

If the state of affairs and the economic condition of Orissa are as rosy, colourful and encouraging as the Finance Minister has tried to put here, then probably there would be no need to discuss it and everybody would come forward to support these proposals. But it is a very disappointing document, specially when we are just entering the first year of the third Five Year Plan. The Finance Minister, while placing the budget, has explained about the little change that he has made in the prepared budget of the former State Government. Even then he has told us that there will be a deficit of Rs. 4,19,00,000.

Now, whereas in the former budget it was expected that the revenue deficit would be Rs. 10·26 crores, he has explained this deficit by merely saying that there was some readjustment of revenue expenditure and that he has dropped one or two items which were included in the budget. He makes a mention of the recommendations of the Pay Committee, for which a grant of Rs. 1·97 crores was made in the budget. He promises us that, if necessary, after the report of the Pay Committee is discussed thoroughly by the State Government, he will come forward with a supplementary demand. I think it is not fair for one reason. No doubt, this report was submitted very recently. But the Pay Committee suggested that the emoluments which will be made available to these employees on the basis of the recommendations of the Pay Committee should have effect from December, 1960. The outgoing Ministry, just on the eve of their resignation, decided at the Cabinet level that the recommendations of the Committee should be given effect to from March 1961. Now, if it is not included in this budget, it will be further delayed and probably on supplementary demands will be placed before this house for this purpose and it will be taken up only after the new Assembly comes into being after the elections. It would have been fair, therefore, if an interim relief or interim payment had been made to the employees on the basis of the recommendations of the Pay Committee and some provision had been made in this budget also. Otherwise, it would be really very unfortunate, I would say.

At the same time, I want to point out that although the Minister has tried to show that the deficit is very little, it is much more than what is stated here if you take into account all those expected items of expenditure that have to be met after a short time.

Now, how does he propose to meet this deficit or how does he propose to bring more revenues to the State exchequer? There are proposals for increased taxation and roughly they estimate that the additional revenue to the tune of about Rs. 3 crores would be made available; that is to say, from land revenue about Rs. 41 lakhs, excise Rs. 1,32 lakhs, irrigation Rs. 45 lakhs, sales tax Rs. 43 lakhs, freight and transport of goods, levy on passenger fares etc. Rs. 26 lakhs. These are expectations which are more imaginary than real, I would say: Because, it would be seen that all these measures will affect the commen man, the poorer sections of the community. It is well-known that the people in Orissa are generally very poor.

I do not known what is the basis for calculation of improved revenue or increased revenue in the coming year. Take land revenue. It is stated in the explanatory memorandum that increase is expected on, say, some waste lands and by the abolition of *inamdars* and other levies that would imposed. As you know, although land reform measures have been passed, no rules have been made to see that waste lands and surplus lands are made available to landless people. We do not know whether during the coming year this is going to happen. Very recently, this question was raised in the first press conference held by the Governor and he said that rules have not yet been framed. If the rules are framed, I doubt very much whether they will be able to give lands to the people and then be able to get any revenue out of them.

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedi]

Then, you will find there is no mention here about the land revenue increase on account of the implementation of the Standardisation of Land Rent Act which has been passed in the State, although it is not implemented. What is the policy of the Government? Do they want to put it in cold storage? When this particular Act was passed, there was no coalition Ministry. When the Ganatantra Parishad came into the coalition, for obvious reasons, as it would effect their interests, they did not want to put it into operation. Now there is no mention whether that particular Act is going to be operated.

Secondly, it is also stated that land revenue will increase after the settlement operations are completed. But if you look at the extent, you will see that only in certain districts that is gogoing to be undertaken. I want to know whether the survey of settlement operations, which will give you a correct picture of land acres and other things, would be completed in the course of this year. At least, there is no provision in the budget which goes to show that. I think this is something imaginary.

Take, again, another item, the increase in excise revenue. Where are they going to get increased revenue? It has been mentioned here that sales would increase in the border areas and in foreign liquor shops. This is encouragement of smuggling. What is meant by "border areas"? My hon. friend, Dr. Gopala Reddi, must be knowing it, because he is our neighbour. So, increase in tax would come mostly from the border areas of other States where there is no prohibition. Now, why do they increase sales in the border areas? This proposal indicates that whereas prohibition is encouraged in the other States, it is discouraged here, in the sense that they expect the revenue from sales to go up in the border areas where people belonging to the negihbouring area where there is prohibition will come and enjoy. Also, it will result in smuggling of liquor to areas where there is prohibition.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If they do not provide for this income, would prohibition be enforced in those areas? It it not only a recognition of a fact that is going to take place?

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): Why not scrap it?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You must be very fair in the sense you must say whether you want prohibition or not. If you say that you want prohibition in other States, you should not take a step which would benefit you merely because of the fact that prohibition has been introduced in the other areas. That is the point I am making.

13 hrs.

They also expect that they will get about Rs. 45 lakhs more out of irrigation tax. This is again a most unrealistic estimate because the accounts show that during the year 1959-60 they have hardly been able to get more than Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 12 lakhs under this head. Now they say that on the basis of the recommendations of the Irrigation Act that has been passed they expect this revenue to increase. But mainly these calculations are based on the increased canal water rate. It is not that the medium irrigation scheme, the lift irrigation scheme or other irrigation schemes are being taken up so that the revenue from water cess increases. It is not so. It is mainly dependent on the revenue that they will be able to get from increased water rates. I want to know the actual rate that they are going to charge. It is on record—a statement has been made by the previous Chief Minister—that in the previous canal irrigated areas there will be no increase in the present water rate. So, are they now going to introduce a uniform water rate on the basis of that Act all over the province? What machinery have they really set up to see that from areas like Bolangir and Sambalpur, from where they have not been able to realise any water cess as yet, they are going to realise it now?

I would say that this proposal is fraught with great danger in the sense that people who are benefited by these irrigation facilities are average to this. There is resistance and very rightly so. That is because mere supply of water does not give them increased production. They want other facilities which are not available. Even in the canal irrigated areas we know people are paying water rates for many, many years, but they do not get water even. The supply is not quite perfect. Therefore, I feel that this is fraught with danger. There will be resistance as there will be more hardship on the people. Ultimately, it will affect production on the basis of which it is claimed that in the coming year, although there were floods and there was such a bad weather, food production is going to increase. I am afraid that if this is introduced, there will be more resistance from the people and you will not be able to get this revenue from the people.

Therefore, I feel that the real sources of revenue which would have given some money to the State for its development have not been tapped, or rather have been overlooked. This is quite natural, I would say. The previous ministry which tried to protect certain interests framed the Budget in such a way that the entire burden falls on the poor sections of the people. I would point out several sources, for example, forests. What improvement or development has been made to see that the revenue from forests increases? Similarly, take mines and ports.

In the last part of his speech the hon. Finance Minister was eloquent. He said "Oh! Orissa would be a prosperous State. I have no doubt about about it. There are natural resources, mines this and that". Nobody disputes that. But what attempt has been made to develop them? How are you going to tap them? I would accuse the Government of India of this. There were proposals on benhalf of Japan and France. They wanted to extend their help in developing mines and port facilities so that some development takes place in this area. That was prevented by the Government of India. These things are not being done. Forests and other resources are not being properly tapped.

Over and above that you will see that whereas during the previous years they were expecting some money from estate duty on agricultural lands, in the 1961-62 Budget they expect nothing. I do not know why. This is a revenue which would come from the propertied classes. In the amending Act which we have passed some time back we have said that above 50,000 level of agricultural income would be taxable to estate duty. Although there was provision in the previous years, in this year's Budget there is no mention.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: In a particular year, two years ago, the Orissa Government got only Rs. 5,000 from excise duty. Later on, they followed the Bengal example and did not want any estate duty from agricultural land. Therefore it is deleted.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That is my allegation. That is because of the failure or the intentional attempt of the then Government not to realise this money which was affecting a particular class of the community which had come into power in that State. That is no reason why this very reasonable revenue should not be realised in that State.

Again, regarding forest products I want an explanation. I think he will either contradict me or correct me as he has done in the other case. We always advocate for no tax revenue. Here was an opportunity. It is also given in this Explanatory Memorandum that previously we were getting Rs. 36,89,000, that is, in 1959-60 and the revised estimate for 1960-61 is Rs. 35 lakhs. But in the 1961-62 Budget there is no mention of that. Which is this revenue? It is sale proceeds of Kendu leaves. Where is this money, these Rs 37 lakhs, going? It was being distributed to the Gram

[Shri Surendrath Dwivedy]

Panchayats for development work. I want to know why in the year 1961-62 you are not going to get any revenue from this. It is again because some political factors played in the entire affair and the State lost a very good revenue which according to some calculations would have gone up to Rs. 1 crore or some such amount. So what I say is that the real sources which would have given you money without affecting the common mass of the people, you have deliberately tried not to tap.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Have I done that?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: My use of 'you' is impersonal. Through you I am addressing him.

If you look to the expenditure, you will again find that under the expenditure head there are very interesting provisions. Of course, when the Demands come up probably there will be an opportunity to discuss it threadbare. My hon. friend, sitting to my left, would probably explain to you these provisions, but I find that just after the coalition ministry was formed it increased. Now the hon. Minister is hesitant to provide money for the State employees and therefore he has said that he will come with a Supplementary Demand, but on the expenditure side you will see that during the year 1959-60 allwances to the members of ruling families amounted to only Rs. 2,26,000.

In 1960-61 a provision of Rs. 2,51,000 was made, but in May 1960 when the Ministry was formed it suddenly increased and today we are charged to the tune of Rs. 1 lakh and some thousands more for giving to the members of the families of the rulers of the integrated States, with retrospective effect in some cases. Is it so essential that we should have provided this? And for whose interest has it been done?

I would also like to have one clarification from the hon. Minister. In regard to General Administration, under "Home" you will find that there are increases of about Rs. 15 lakhs under the head "Election". We are going to have an election in early June in spite of opposition and in spite of the difficulties of the people there. I want to know whether the entire provision made in this budget would be spent by the State Government for election purposes. Because, by the end of this budget year we are again going to have election to Parliament. Is the entire burden of running these two elections to fall on the State Government, because an election is being forced on the people and the State. In a State where money is so much needed for other expenses, it is not proper....

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: The expenditure on Parliamentary elections will be borne by the Government of India.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Entirely?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Yes:

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I also find that there are increases on State guest houses and paying guests. And there are arrears of about Rs. 35,000 so far as paying guests are concerned. I want to know who are these credit guests who so oblige the Government as to get their hospitality—and I find in this budget a new department of Hospitality has been introduced—but have not paid this amount.

You will also find that whereas the village chowkidars, the village police and other such staff are clamouring for more money, on the higher side of the police establishment a new post of A.I.G. Police and some other things have been introduced. Even on the civil secretariat side a Ministry has unnecessarily been bifurcated so that we may have three or four Chief Engineers and others as also discretionary grants and things like that for the Ministries.

Then, not only in this year but when you expect that not a single pie should be spent on unproductive expenditure, we have a Government House, a Raj Bhavan in Bhubhaneshwar. If in Delhi the Rashtrapati can have a Rashtrapati Bhavan, in the State we should also have a Raj Bhavan, and about Rs. 36 lakhs have been spent. Already there is a Government House in Puri which is lying vacant for the whole year, the entire estate. I do not know how these things are being permitted to be wasted. And these Governors are not only a burden but white elephants. If you look into the expenditure under this head, it is really eating away the life-blood of the people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I have a lot of points to make still.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has taken about half an hour. He should appreciate my difficulty. I have to distribute the time allotted among Members.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Please give me fifteen minute more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If I give him forty-five minutes, I shall have to give other Members also forty-five minutes each, and it will not possible.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I will try to condense my remarks.

I will now concentrate on some other points since you have warned me.

In the State the picture as it emerges, I feel, is very bad, very disappointing and very gloomy; because I do not find there is any measure to prevent occurrences of flood in Orissa which is a great handicap to the progress of the State. And whatever money has been provided for relief, house-building, etc. and even for reconstruction of educational institutions, I find that the sum is very meagre and hardly adequate to meet the situation. It was calculated after the floods that for flood protection measures about Rs. 44 crores would be needed to implement some schemes. I find that in the entire Third Plan, let alone this year's budget, only Rs. 2½ crores are going to be spent on flood protection and prevention measures. This will certainly affect the economic progress of the State.

In this connection I want also to say that there is a committee now going on into the flood question. This committee is presided over by the erstwhile P.W.D. Minister. It is openly alleged in the State that the Minister has personal interest and will lose something if the flood protection measures are implemented.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: He wants floods to come?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I would therefore suggest that it is high time that there was a change of personnel so far as the chairmanship of that committee is concerned, in order to create confidence in the minds of the people.

The two things necessary for the development of the State are power and irrigation. This budget shows that during the year practically they are not going to do much in regard to the increase of irrigation facilities.

Even in regard to the Second Plan it has been stated by the Finance Minister in his speech that there has been a shortfall of about Rs. 3.5 crores as regards the amount that was allotted and provided in the Second Plan for the State to implement its schemes. They have not been executed.

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

Again, taking the irrigation projects, so far as the Hirakud project is concerned, we are practically giving by way of interest to the Government of India an amount which is almost equal to the amount of deficit during this year. And this is charged on the State of Orissa on a compound interest basis.

If you look to the achievements of Hirakud given in these papers you will find that we are getting from power and other things only Rs. 1,70,76,000 whereas the interest charged is Rs. 4 crores and odd.

I would now come to the power question which is more important. If any development is to take place, it will depend upon the power potential and power availability in the State. It will be clearly seen from the papers that have been given to us that even after the second stage of Hirakud is completed by 1963 the position is that we have already booked all the power to concerns in that State. So even in Hirakud we get less revenue, because in advance we have booked this power at a cheaper rate to a company......

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Less than the cost price.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: At less than the cost price, my friend corrects me. I do not know at whose instance it was done.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Otherwise you won't get the afctories.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: When new factories are to come up, there is no power. I find the State Government had proposed two or three projects, the Hirakud project and the Balimela project. So far as the Balimela project is concerned, according to the scheme, the estimated expenditure on the total project was to be Rs. 29·68 crores. But what have they done? They have reduced the proposals of the State Government. So far as the requirements in the entire Third Plan are concerned, they have made it only Rs. 160 crores. And only a sum of Rs. 9·50 crores has been provided for this Balimela project during the Third Plan. That means only some works are being provided in this year's budget. So, it is not even going to be completed after the completion of the Third Plan.

So is the case with Talcher thermal station also. I do not know whether that also is going to be completed, because it has been stated in these reports that certain schemes could not be worked out, because the Government of India did not give the sanction quite in time. It is also admitted that there is scarcity of technical personnel. How is this scarcity going to be met? Are there any proposals for more engineering colleges? As you know, Sir, in the State of Orissa, there are hospitals running without doctors. If there are going to be more engineering colleges and more medical colleges, are the Government of India going to take into consideration the backwardness of the State? The economic growth in this country is lop-sided. You cannot decide the amount to be allotted to a particular State merely on the basis of the achievements of the defective machinery of the State. If in that State there is lack of technical personnel, and there is inefficiency, is it not the duty of the Government of India to see that schemes like these are also implemented, and technical help and other things are also made available to that State? Merely to say that less amount will be allocated because the State machinery is not perfect, I think, is doing injustice to the State.

As I said earlier towards the beginning of my speech, I find that the picture is very gloomy. The economic conditions of Orissa are very bad. If you look into the figures, you will find that *per capita* income of the people has not only deteriorated, as compared with the achievements in other States in recent years, but it is much less than what it was many years back. This is certainly going to make a lot of difference. So far as the present Budget is concerned, it is merely a budget to carry on the administration somehow or other. It is not going to make any change whatsoever in the economic and other conditions in the State of Orissa.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi. I am not calling Shri P. K. Deo now, because he might have to answer some more points.

Shri P. K. Deo: Thank you. There is Shri Jaganatha Rao also.

Shri Jaganatha Rao (Koraput): I shall speak after the hon. Member. I have to answer his points also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri P. K. Deo: It will be a collective answer.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Then, they will be leaving nothing for the Minister to answer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Now, Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Beginning from the issuing of the Ordinance by the Governor for appropriating an amount of more than Rs. 4 crores to the summoning of the Rajya Sabha telegraphically to pass the present Budget, reflects a thought process which the people of Orissa are now pondering over. For, they feel that here is an outlook on the part of an administration which wants to do things whenever it likes and whenever it suits it. This shows how the men in power do not even care to look to the greater interests of the State when they fear that they are not going to remain in power. The interests of the people have not been cared for; it is only in the interests of their remaining in power that they can do whatever suits them and at whatever moment they would like to do it.

While discussing the Budget, we must look at the attitude that the Budget represents. It may differ in details here and there, but it will be found that the State of Orissa was a backward agricultural State, and its economy is predominantly an agricultural economy. 80 per cent of the people live in villages, and they depend mainly on agriculture. Therefore, while judging this Budget for the Third Plan, we must take into consideration, and we must analyse, whether the party or the men in power have been able to drag the State of Orissa out of this morass, and whether they have been able to change the backward economy of the State of Orissa during the last ten to twelve years into a prosperous industrial economy. You will find, Sir, that there is no answer to this in this Budget.

It is said that one day a hunter bird said, 'Well, look at the hunter; tears are flowing from his eyes'. Then, the first bird said 'Do not look at the tears but look at his hand, because he is going to catch another bird now'. Therefore, while discussing this budget, the feeling comes to my mind that when a man sings he tries to get some support, but whatever supports he holds on to go down. It is in in this predicament that the Cngress Party has tried to modify, re-modify and again present this Budget before us. But, recently I heard that bundles of the old Budget papers, which were prepared before, were lying in Orissa Bhavan. When they came to be presented, they were so unpresentable that now they are going back again. Why not dispose those papers here? What is the total cost of this? They printed about five to six hundred copies of this Budget, and then they were flown to Delhi, and they were lying there in Orissa

[Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi]

Bhavan, and they could not be presented because the Finance Minister and his deputy thought that this Budget could not be presented to this House. So, fresh copies were printed. I would like to know what is the total cost of all this? Again, the Rajya Sabha has been telegraphically summoned in order to pass this Budget. This shows how this bungling goes on.

The hon. Minister has stated that during the Second Plan period in Orissa, there was a shortfall of only Rs. 3.5 crores. But if we were to go into the details of the Plan expenditure in the State of Orissa, we shall find that this shortfall is much more than what it has been stated to be in the papers circulated. For, there is the question of committed expenditure also.

In Orissa, some projects were taken up and were to be completed during the Second Plan period, but many of these projects have not made any substantial progress and have not been completed. Therefore, there is the question of committed expenditure in the State of Orissa. You will find that every year, during the Third Plan period, the State Government of Orissa have been committed to an expenditure of Rs. 6 crores on the plans which could not be completed during the Second Plan, and which will be continuing in the Third Plan.

Therefore, while taking into consideration the total allocation for the State of Orissa for the Plan, we must also take into consideration this committed expenditure part of the State Plan of Orissa, and that comes to more than Rs. 30 crores. They could not complete the projects, and, therefore, it is a continuing process, and it must continue. Out of the Rs. 160 crores, they have to allot this amount also.

You will find that so far as the Second Five Year Plan of Orissa is concerned, it did not make any good progress. I could give you some figures in this connection. Till 1958-59, so far as Orissa State is concerned, only 50.1 per cent of the Plan allocation could be spent; it was only during the last year—and you can well imagine in what hurry they should have done this—that they could spend the major portion of the money. During the last four years they could spend only 50.1 per cent of the Plan allocations.

Shri P. K. Deo: That was due to political stability.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I know what political stability means. If political stability means imposing more tax on the people; means exploiting and harassing the poor people by imposing taxes repugnant to the commonsense of the people then we do not want that. We do not want to have such kind of political stability which wants to rob the people of their poor resources.

This is how the Plan progress in the State of Orissa was lagging behind. Now, let us look at the present Budget. The collections from land revenue stand at Rs. 3,50,42,000, but the expenditure required to collect that sum is Rs. 1,84,94,000. So, you can easily imagine what the overhead expenditure or the administrative expenditure in collecting this land revenue is.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: But they do several other things also. The revenue officers do not merely collect land revenue but they look after law and order and other sundry jobs that are entrusted to them.

Shri Chinamoni Panigrahi: I am glad to know that the revenue officers look after the law and order. So, I shall now come to the police. You will find that in 1961-62, on the police budget, Government want to spend Rs. 2 30,81,391. But on public health, the expenditure is Rs. 79,32,382. On fisheries, it is Rs. 29,07,269 and on agriculture, Rs. 1,77,00,000. In this budget, the expenditure is more on police and less in those fields which need more expenditure and which provide more income to the State. Again, how has this increase in police expenditure come about? It has been stated that because of the purchase of arms and tear gas the expenditure on police has increased. So planning and tear gas go together only in the Congress conception of a socialist pattern of society. I was told that a Congressman has even been given, or is going to be given, a licence for setting up a tear gas shell manufacturing factory. God knows if it is in Orissa or elsewhere. All the same, it is there.

Shri P. K. Deo: That is implementing the Communist idea.

An Hon. Member: Public sector.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: You can implement the Congress ideas, Communist ideas and also the Swatantra ideas.

This outlook towards planning shows that the economic conditions of the people of Orissa and the state of the backward economy of the State have not been duly considered. My hon. friend, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, mentioned about the question of the appointment of an additional Superintendent of Police, which was not necessary. Yet the appointment has been made.

Let us look at the *per capita* income in the State of Orissa. You will find that it is the lowest in the country. In the case of Punjab, it is Rs. 600, in the case Delhi, it was stated some days ago that it is Rs. 600 and the all-India *per capita* income is more than Rs. 271.

An Hon. Member: Rs. 285.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: But in the case of Orissa, it is less than Rs. 100. Therefore, it means that bold measures should be taken during the Third Plan period at least to raise the *per capita* income of he people of Orissa and bring it on par with that of the rest of India.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Hoping against hope.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Yes.

There is one disquieting feature in the Finance Minister's statement. He said that there is a decrease of about 11 per cent in the area under rice cultivation in the State, but pointed out though there is a decrease in the acreage, the per acre yield of rice has increased in the State, so that the decrease in acreage does not matter and it has been made up. But in Orissa with all its agricultural resources and the creation of irrigation potential to cover 7.2 lakh acres, what was the reason why the acreage under rice has gone down, especially as it is mainly a rice producing State? There is no explanation given.

There is another thing. The Congress is committed to a policy of prohibition. As my hon. friend, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, has pointed out, the only hopeful feature in this budget is that the revenue from excise has gone on increasing. It shows that the Government do not really believe much in pursuing a policy of prohibition. If it is self implemented, all the better; if it is not, it does not matter! Therefore, you will find that the revenue from excise has gone on increasing. The sale of foreign liquor has increased. Licences to open liquor shops have been given to supporters, people who contribute something to the ruling party (*Interruptions*). It is for selling liquor in shops.

Let us look at the question of the mid-term elections. I must say two or three words about it. Recently some news has been published in the Orissa papers to the effect that Congress workers in different areas are asking 'When. When, the mid-term election is coming?' This was long before this decision was taken and an

[Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi]

announcement made in this House. Long before that, they said that Rs. 48 lakhs would be spent, their men would come in planes, the Congress President would come in a' plane and visit villages and so on .(*Interruptions*).

Shri Jaganatha Rao: How is all this relevant?

Shri P. K. Deo: The budget is all-pervading!

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: This shows the way things are moving in the State. I feel that though the Congress Government think it proper to enforce mid-term election on the State, with a view to get political advantages the people of Orissa will take up this challenge. Money will not be able to buy the conscience of the people of Orissa.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This challenge can easily be met by his declaring that his party would spend more.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Our alternative is sacrifice and not money. That is the challenge. We have only sacrifice.

Shri P. K. Deo: Russian money.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Sacrifice is more rewarding than money.

Shri P. K. Deo: It will be roubles.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: You have got enough American money. Why worry?

Shri P. K. Deo: You have also Russian money.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Let us look at the question of Hirakud. It has been stated in the budget that for 1961-62, provision has been made for the repayment of loans to the Central Government to the extent of Rs. 4.64 crores. The total loan incurred by the State Government of Orissa so far from the Centre exceeds Rs. 135 crores. It works out to nearly Rs. 90 per head of the population of the State. Then there is annual interest also which works out to more than Rs. 1 crore. Having the lowest *per capita* income in the country, during the last ten years nothing substantial has been done to improve the *per capita* income of the people in the State of Orissa. I think this is really a major burden on the people of Orissa. Most of the Central loan has been incurred for Centrally-sponsored schemes like Hirakud and multi-purpose projects. I would plead with the hon. Minister that not only in the case of Orissa but in the case of the other underdeveloped areas of the country, whatever major valley development projects have been undertaken during the last 10—11 years should be considered by Government as payment to those under-developed areas for developing them. Therefore, all these loans should be written off. Otherwise, it is really a burden on the people of Orissa and other underdeveloped States. I hope the Third Finance Commission will also take this problem into consideration.

What is the receipt from these multi-purpose projects? It has been stated in the budget that in 1959-60, from Hirakud it was Rs. 1,73,00,000. In 1961-62, it came down to Rs. 1,70,76,000. We find that there are less of receipts from sale of power. Why? Because, as my hon. friend has said, power has been sold to certain companies at rates below the cost of production. I do not mind it if a State wants to invite industrialists to set up new industries; then it can be done. But I do not find any reason why when power is in such great demand it can be supplied at a rate lower than the cost of production. It has been calculated that after meeting the working expenses on the Hirakud dam project, first of all the net recipts will go to meet a portion of the interest charges on loans in connection with the Hirakud dam project, and that the Government of India will advance a special loan for 1960-61 and 1961-62 to cover interest charges. This is really something surprising. The Government of India advanced loans and the people of Orissa are paying interest. Now for paying interest, the Government of India are going to advance a special loan in 1960-61 and 1961-62. So, what is the special interest again on the special loan? For paying the interest, you give us a loan. So, you can well imagine the condition of the people of Orissa, or the State of Orissa. The exchequer is not strong enough to pay even the interest. Therefore, I would submit that so far as the question of these loans and interest is concerned, the rate must be lowered. It may be that 1½ per cent will do, not four or five per cent as at present.

Then I come to the question of payment of privy purses and allowances to Rules. My hon. friend was very much insistent now. In 1959-60, you paid Rs. 2,25,654. In 1961-62, provision has been made for paying Rs. 3,30,000. I do not know what the special liking is. The people of Orissa demanded and even the Congress Ministry there unanimously passed a resolution in favour of discontinuing the allowances and devoting this money for the Plan expenditure of the State of Orissa. I do not know why suddenly, when the Congress and the Ganatantra Parishad came to power, they revised it. A Budget provision of Rs. 3,30,000 has been made in 1961-62 to cover this. I would just like to ask: was this step taken to benefit the planned development of the State of Orissa, because without this payment the Plan was going to suffer? Or was it because, if this payment was withheld, the entire Second Five Year Plan of Orissa could not be implemented? I think there is no answer to this.

With regard to revenue receipts, my hon. friend Shri Surendranath Dwivedy has suggested some ways how this can be collected. There is no doubt that mineral ores and the forest resources are the only sources from which the State of Orissa could have derived income and during all these ten, twelve years they should have increased the income more and more by utilising these potential natural resources of the State of Orissa, but you will find that has not been done. Look at the Budget. Take the question of the mineral resources. Last year, the total value of the minerals sold came to more than Rs. 6,21,00,000 but in 1960-61 it has come down to Rs. 6,09,00,000. Take the case of *kendu* leaves. It is a good forest resource, and it supplies good revenue to the State of Orissa. What happened?

Shri P. K. Deo: It is monopoly

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: You wanted to have monopoly of power, they wanted to have this monopoly. Both monopolies should go. In 1956-57, the revenue from *kendu* leaves was Rs. 38,32,000. In 1957-58, it was Rs. 70,62,000. In 1960-61 it was Rs. 12,00,000. The present Budget provides nothing, and it is stated that no receipts on this account are to accrue. As yet it has not been calculated how much it will give. You will find that this source of revenue was giving Rs. 38 lakhs to the State, and it increased gradually coming to Rs. 70 lakhs in 1958-59, and it should have gone up to Rs. 1 crore by this time, but in its place, it came down to Rs. 12 lakhs in 1960-61, and in 1961-62 there is no provision for that, as it has not been decided how much will come from it. How did it happen? Is it for the implementation of the Plan? Is it to have stability in the State of Orissa that you decided to reduce the revenue from *kendu* leaves? If that is so, now the people of Orissa will have to consider it.

There is a provision for increasing the emoluments of the low-paid employees, and I welcome it. It has been stated in the Budget that an amount of Rs. 62,11,000 has been included as the Central share towards the increase in the emoluments of the low paid employees. I welcome this, but there has been no clarification as to the sections of the low-paid employees who are going to be benefited. The other day the Education Minister promised us here to raise the dearness allow-

[Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi]

ance of the primary teachers of Orissa. I therefore think, though there has been no clarification, that the primary teachers and the chowkidars or the village watchmen who are the lowest paid in the State, are going to be benefited out of this provision. I welcome this provision.

With regard to the Orissa Pay Committee's recommendations, we were told that Rs. 1·97 crores were provided for, for increasing the emoluments of the State Government employees, as a result of the Committee's recommendations. I have received many representations from all sections of Orissa Government employees. Their number may be 20 or 30. They are dissatisfied. The Hindi teachers and the Class IV employees of the Government of Orissa are the lowest paid. We have received representations from the lowest paid employees, and they are very much dissatisfied. Now the Government say they are not going to implement this now. The decision to spend this Rs. 1·97 crores is not going to be implemented in 1961-62.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Who said that?

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: It is in your Budget.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Please read out the sentence.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I remember it. It has been said that you are going to ask for a Supplementary Budget.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If necessary.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: If necessary. You read it. I have read it, therefore I say it. You read it and correct me. I need not read it again, because I have read the whole of it.

So we would like to know if they are going to revise again the decisions of the Orissa Pay Committee when they come here and ask for Supplementary Grants. I request that when they revise, or sanction this money, the lowest paid employees in the Government of Orissa, the Class IV and the other lowest paid employees in the Government of Orissa, the Class IV and the other lowest paid employees, should get their due share. I request the hon. Minister to look into it.

With regard to irrigation potential, it has been said that irrigation potential to the extent of 3·80 lakh acres has been created in Hirakud, but the actual cultivated area irrigated was 2,82,954 acres. The hon. Finance Minister has stated that 7.2 lakh acres of area has been irrigated in the Second Plan period. I think this is an incorrect statement. It has been stated that through medium and major irrigation projects, 7:2 lakh acres of area have been irrigated in the State of Orissa. I challenge this figure, because it is not true, because when it was discussed in the informal consultative committee it was found that the sources from which this figure of 7.2 lakh acres was got could not be ascertained. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister again to ascertain whether actually 7.2 lakh acres area has been irrigated up till now.

I read in the Budget one item, that there has been a tax on ploughs in Khondmals. I think this should not continue. This is an area which is economically backward, and there you have a tax on ploughs. I think this is repugnant. There should not be any tax on the poor farmer's plough. If it is continuing, it must be discontinued.

With regard to the irrigation tax, I plead before the hon. Minister that by having this irrigation tax, he is not going to help in the agricultural development of the State of Orissa even in ten or fifteen years, because even the irrigation potential that has been created so far could not be utilised, but people do want to make use of the water for irrigating their fields. Therefore, let at least three or four years elapse. Before that, let the Government not impose this irrigation tax. This tax varies from district to district. The rate varies from Rs. 8 to Rs. 33 per acre in the different districts. In all the different districts calculations have been made, and I think the farmers, at this stage, will not be encouraged to take to irrigation and cultivate more and more of land if this tax is imposed just now. Therefore, at least a period of three or four years must be given to the peasants of Orissa to initiate themselves in the use of the water potential which has been created.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope the hon. Member will try to conclude.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Within 5 minutes, Sir. There is again the question of tax on passenger fares and freights on transport of goods. I think this is also one which is going to hit the common man. There are sources of revenue which could have given more but they do not tap those sources but tap only those sources which will hit the common man. I do not understand this kind of approach to taxation.

You will find that there was a provision for having a third medical college in the State of Orissa. An amount of Rs. 15 lakhs was provided in the Third Plan. But, you will find in the present Budget for 1961-62, no provision has been made for implementing that or for constructing the third medical college in Orissa which was to be constructed in Berhampur, in the district of Ganjam.

Some days ago the hon. Education Minister announced here in this House that the primary teachers of Orissa were going to get Rs. 27.50 as dearness allowance. That was good news. But, immediately after this announcement I have got more than a dozen telegrams from the primary school teachers that more than 300 primary teachers have been dismissed *in masse* in the district of Puri. It was because there was a controversy between the local board which appointed them—and the board has now gone because of the Zila Parishad—and the District Inspector of Schools. He said that he was supreme and not the local board. In this controversy 300 primary teachers were dismissed *en masse* after one or two years of their appointment. I would request the hon. Minister to request the Governor to reinstate those poor dismissed primary teachers.

With regard to the location of the Bansadhara project, there was an agreement between the Government of Orissa and the Government of Andhra and the site was agreed upon. Now, since there is President's rule news appears that the Andhra Government has decided and has gone ahead with the implementation of this Bansadhara project by laying the foundation at a different site than the one agreed upon between the State Governments of Orissa and Andhra. I think this is something in which this Government should interfere and see that the original site which was agreed upon is adhered to.

One word with regard to flood protection work. The provision has been far too less and disappointing. I am told the Government of Orissa had submitted a plan for Rs. 45 crores. In the Third Plan only Rs. 2 crores and some lakhs have been allotted for this. But the problem of floods in Orissa remains very acute and continues to remain as problem number one, and nothing substantial has been done to help the people affected in floods last year.

I find another incorrect statement in the Budget. It has been stated that in 1960 floods the Hirakud dam was able to resist the floods. But the people of Orissa know well. A question was answered in this House that the flood controlling capacity of the Hirakud dam has not yet been ascertained and that the Government of Orissa with the Chief Engineer of the Hirakud project had appointed a committee

[Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi]

to go into this problem. We were told that the committee would submit the report in May. But, before that, the hon. Minister has stated that the Hirakud dam has been completely successful in resisting the floods in the Mahanadi valley. It is not a correct statement. It has been able to resist to some extent, it is true, but not to the fullest extent. The committee which is just going into this will be able to assess it.

The hon. Finance Minister has said in the last portion of his speech:—

> "Nature has endowed the State with rich mineral and forest resources offering great potential for further development. Given proper leadership, I have no doubt that the State will, before long, reach the level of development of the other more prosperous parts of the country."

I wish I could share with him this view. This is how you gave the leadership to the people of Orissa from 1936 to 1959.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Who gave? The people gave.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: He is one of the people.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I agree with you. You gave the lead from 1936 to 1959......

An Hon. Member: He was in the Congress.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: From 1936 to 1959, it was your leadership alone and then you entered into partnership with the Ganatantra company, and formed the Congress-Ganatantra joint private limited company and...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. That wholesome rule should always be observed that it is the Chair that should be addressed and there should be no direct speech with the Minister. I would be strict in it because otherwise it takes away the moderation in language that is needed in parliamentary discussions.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Now, after these long years of your leadership this is the economic condition of the State of Orissa. Therefore, I once again submit to the hon. Minister and to the Government of India also that the time has come when the people of Orissa will no longer stand this kind of leadership which you have imposed on them during all these years. I think a new and proper leadership is growing and a new Orissa is going to be built very soon after these long years of suffering.

Shri P. K. Deo: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after the announcement of yesterday that a mid-term election is going to be conducted very soon in the State of Orissa, I do not think it was proper to present the Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the State of Orissa for the next 12 months. We expect that a new Ministry is going to be formed in about 3 or 4 months' time. It was but proper for this Government who is in charge of the administration of the Orissa State to place before this House a Vote on Account Budget only for a period of 3 to 4 months.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Two months.

Shri P. K. Deo: Two months. Only yesterday we were presented with large volumes of the Budget. And, in this short time it is very difficult to digest them. But I would be failing in my duty if I do not make a few random references from here and there. And, if I misquote, I request the hon. Minister to correct me.

So far as the overall picture of the Budget is concerned, it is anticipated that there will be a Revenue deficit to the tune of Rs. 4·19 crores as against an anticipated deficit of Rs. 10·06 crores, according to the former State Government. I cannot understand if at this stage we can quote any portion of the Budget that was framed by the former State Government. It is a question of privilege. The Budget was never presented to the Orissa Legislative Assembly.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It was circulated to the Members of the Assembly.

Shri P. K. Deo: It might have been circulated to the Members of the Legislative Assembly. But, unless and until it is presented to the Legislative Assembly as a Budget, it has got no *locus standi* and to quote portions from it is highly contrary to all conventions of parliamentary democracy.

Sir, I beg to submit in this regard that the Finance Minister's speech is more critical of the activities of the Coalition Government than anything else. This whole Budget speech has been full of sentences like. 'It would have been utilised'; The State Government would have 'utilised Rs. 13 crores'; 'so many miles of various roads would have been constructed; so many acres of plantations would have been done' and like this. I expect a ruling from you, Sir, how far quoting substantial portions from the Budget which has not been presented—when the persons who framed that Budget are not here in this House to defend themselves—is justified. How far are they justified in making calculations in that regard?

So far as......

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Apart from privilege. I do not think you dispute the facts.

Shri P. K. Deo: Of course, I dispute the facts; the facts are not facts.

An increase of Rs. 1,40,00,000 is anticipated in the State's share of income tax from the Centre. This fact was not communicated to the Finance Minister when he prepared the Budget and this does not find a place in the Budget. If this item was included, naturally the deficit would have shrunk. It has been anticipated that there will be an increase of Rs. 2·85 crores in revenue receipts and additional revenue measures are anticipated to be to the tune of Rs. 3 crores in the next year. These are the main heads of additional revenue. A sum of Rs. 41 lakhs is provided for under the head settlement operation and consolidation of cess and an additional income of Rs. 1.32 crores is anticipated from excise revenue.

14 hrs.

In this connection, I beg to submit that in spite of the best efforts to pursue a policy of prohibition with full vigour, I cannot reconcile myself to the statement that there will be an increase of Rs. 1.32 crores. It is an admission of the failure of the policy of prohibition. The hon. Minister knows very well that the S. V. Ramamurthy report in his own State of Andhra Pradesh has confessed how far it was a farce.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The Chief Minister did not accept it.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: The people also did not accept it.

Shri P. K. Deo: In the State of Orissa a prohibition enquiry committee has been appointed under the chairmanship of Dr. Parija, Vice Chancellor. It wil go into the question and appraise the State Government of the reality and it will give suggestions as to how to improve the policy. We shall have to wait and see what could be done in this regard. An increase of revenue to the tune of Rs. 43 lakhs is anticipated under sales tax on motor spirit and diesel oil; I have got no remark to make in this regard. From taxation on passenger fares and freight on transport of goods, an additional revenue of Rs. 26 lakhs is anticipated. This piece of new taxation has been introduced mostly to wipe out the anticipated deficit in regard to the receipts under *kendu* leaf. Some ad-

[Shri P. K. Deo]

verse remarks were made in regard to this by Shri Surendranath Dwivedy and Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi, of the PSP and the Communist Party respectively. They said that the Ministry was responsible for losing a substantial amount of revenue in this regard. I take this opportunity to impress upon the House that the main source of revenue from this head was due to the sale of monopoly rights to private individuals. These leaves are *biri* leaves mostly grown on the tenancy holdings on which the tenants have got full occupancy rights. In detriment of their interest, the State Government was trying to perpetuate a policy of monopoly which goes against the very principle of the Constitution and now those tenants were given full rights to collect the leaves and dispose them of in the open competition markets by which process they can gain economically. If it is the intention of my hon. friends to deny these rights, their fundamental right, I have got nothing to say. Those of my friends who talk of socialism and at the same time want to perpetuate this monopolist system, I have to say most painfully, cannot blow hot and cold in the same breath. They cannot preach socialism and at the same time speak for the big capitalists to perpetuate a monopolist system which goes so much in substance against a socialist pattern of society.

From the Budget, I also find that the recommendations of the Orissa Pay Committee are not going to be implemented. This Budget does not in clear terms say about the non-implementation but a provision of Rs. 1·97 crores made by the Orissa Finance Minister in his Budget had been deleted. I want a categorical answer from the hon. Minister as to the time by which they want to implement the recommendations so far as the Orissa Government servants are concerned.

Regarding the outlay of Rs. 25·1 crores under the head 'Plan expenditure', I am sorry to remark that there has been a reduction to the tune of Rs. 2.1 crores against a provision of Rs. 27.2 crores as envisaged by the Orissa Finance Minister. The reason given here is that it would not be possible for the State of Orissa to spend that much of amount in consideration of its past achievements. Secondly, it is said here that the amount of Rs. 27·2 crores was considerably in excess of the targets envisaged in the case of the other States. As pointed out by the previous speaker, most of Plan expenditure was effected only last year, that is, when there was political stability in the State.

Most painfully, I would like to remark in this House that the first 24 months of the last Assembly period in Orissa was the darkest chapter in Orissa's political history. Those first 24 months were a period of seduction of members of the Legislative Assembly; crossing of floors was a regular feature during this period. At that time all the attention of the Government was concentrated on how they could stabilise their position and how they could manipulate to have an artificial majority. Most of the time was spent that way and hardly any time was left to think of the prosperity and progress of the State.

The other day Prof. Hiren Mukerjee quoted a Press statement of Dr. Mehtab where he had confessed and condemned all these nefarious activities in which the local Congress Party was indulging in, in the first 24 months of the life of the Assembly.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: That is to say, prior to the coalition?

Shri P. K. Deo: Yes, prior to the coalition. Even though we functioned in the Opposition all the time we took a bold step to end this political instability by joining in the coalition. We joined a coalition government with an agreed programme and it received applause from all quarters. I would like to quote a few lines from the report of the General Secretary, Indian National Congress, which was presented at Sardar Nagar (Bhavnagar) on 4th January, 1961. There the General Secretary of the Congress Party says:

> "The Coalition Ministry has functioned well. The Congress Party, prior to the Coalition, did not have a strong and stable majority in the Assembly. It, therefore, functioned all the time in an atmosphere of uncertainty. The energy and resoluteness which are necessary for carrying through a programme of reform were wanting."

Then he has said:......

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now we should be more concerned with the reactions on the dissolution.

Shri P. K. Deo: He has also given a certain hint as to how the dissolution came about. He says:

> "However, some time after the formation of the Coalition Ministry, a group of Congressmen felt that it would be advisable to dissolve the Coalition Ministry and seek mid-term elections. The Utkal PCC at its meeting on September 23, 1960 directed its Executive Committee to report to it the progress of talks with the Gantantra Parishad in regard to its merger in the Congress organisation."

When this merger did not materialise and when the Coalition gave a stable Government the rule of law clashed against the self-interest of some self-seekers and they wanted that this should go. That is how we are faced with a mid-term election. This decision to hold a mid-term election, I submit is a political decision. In the manner in which this decision has been taken, the mid-term election is going to be rushed through against the unanimous opposition of all the non-Congress parties. I think I have got no remark to make except that democracy is a farce in this country.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: To hold elections is a farce?

Shri P. K. Deo: We do not want to oppose constitutionally. There is nothing to be opposed constitutionally. If at all we oppose it, we oppose it from practical considerations. We oppose it because of climatic conditions and also because it is the sowing season for paddy. Sir, to hold a mid-term election and to drag the voters in that scorching heat with 120 degree temperature during summer it would be a challenge to the people of Orissa and I hope the people will rise to the occasion and give a fitting answer.

Sir, in our country where the sapling of democracy has not taken firm roots, are we to leave these conventions for our posterity to throttle all opposition? If that is the intention, the Congress Party with its economic and financial backing could afford to have as many elections as it wants.

Today the Prime Minister would be launching an electioneering campaign at Rourkela. He would be addressing a mass gathering. But I would like to take the opportunity of asking the Government, in the course of my budget discussions, to consider certain recommendations of the Evaluation and Implementation Committee with regard to the implementation of labour laws in the Hindustan Steel Factory at Rourkela. Have they given their considered thought in this regard? Have they implemented any of these recommendations, any of the flaws of the labour laws which are not taken into consideration by the Hindustan Steel Factory authorities who claim themselves to be the ideal employers. We expect that in all public undertakings the Government should be the ideal employers and they should try to implement all these provisions of the labour laws. At the instance of the Labour Minister who had the privilege to belong to my Party, a committee was appointed to go into the question of the conditions of labour in the Rourkela Steel Plant. That was

[Shri P. K. Deo]

known as the Evaluation and Implementation Committee. In this regard, this is what the Labour Commissioner of Orissa writes:—

> "Broadly speaking the labour legislation in this new factory has so far been treated with scant respect. The Factory Act has continued to be disregarded in several respects. The prescribed limit for working hours is not observed. Weekly holidays are not granted, nor is over-time paid."

He further writes:

"Regarding the pumphouse...." The pump-house even though it is a factory it is not yet registered as a factory. He says:

> "The pumphouse is a factory within the meaning of section 2 M of the Factory Act. Neither the establishment has been registered under the Factory Act nor the provisions of the law to the extent noted below are followed."

He says further how the adult workers in the establishment were found to have been working for more than 48 hours thereby contravening the provisions of section 51 of the Factories Act. He has mentioned how the adult workers are allowed to work in weekly off days regardless of the provisions contained in section 52 of the Factories Act. He says that violations of provisions in section 55 of the Factories Act were being perpetuated in that the workers were not being allowed interval for rest of at least half an hour after they had worked five hours at a stretch. Similarly, he has cited several instances to show how people are being tortured, now the rights of labourers are not recognised in that factory. Will the Prime Minister consider these things when he will address the voters today at Rourkela? Will he consider the deplorable conditions to which the poor Adivasis have been put to? They have been ousted from their lands, from their hearths and homes by the establishment of the Rourkela plant. Have they considered these aspects, or will the Prime Minister who is going there now to address the people....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How can the Prime Minister take note of this speech of the hon. Member which is being made at this moment and then deliver his speech?

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Labour laws come under the State subjects.

Shri P. K. Deo: I stand corrected. I say that the Government should take note of it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The Prime Minister should have taken note of it. The report was given a long time back.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But he says that today when the Prime Minister inaugurates the campaign there he should take note of what he says.

Dr. Samantsinhar (Bhubaneshwar): The Prime Minister has not gone there to address any election campaign meeting.

Shri Ranga: That is a rhetorical way of putting his point.

Shri P. K. Deo: In the last paragraph of the Finance Minister's speech we find a silver lining in the cloud. He has wished that Orissa State will reach a significant stage in the programme of planned development. He has given instances of our various forest wealth and our mineral wealth. As pointed out by the previous speaker, since 1936 up till the other day the Congress was in the helm of affairs except for a short period during the war period. But what have they done in this regard? Even though there is vast scope for industry, what has been done for the promotion of industries in the State? Whatever little factories have grown up in the post-Independent period have been installed at the 'financial backing' of the State Government. Take the Orissa Textile Mill, and take also the case of the Kalinga Industries, in which the Orissa Government have subscribed in large amunts towards the equity share capital of these concerns. But up till now not a pie has been paid as dividend to the Orissa Government or even to the other shareholders of the State. If it is a joint eneterprise, I do not think the people could have any faith in such an enterprise. In spite of the severe protests through the Orissa Government, and in spite of the strictures passed by the Davar Committee and the J. N. Mitra Committee regarding the various instances of mismanagement and misappropriation, our Central Government did not hesitate to renew the managing agency of this firm at the instance of the company law administrator.

Similarly, what do we find in the case of the Kalinga Industries? There, in the shape of preference shares and in the shape of ordinary shares, the Orissa Government have invested plenty of money. It was only the other day in a tripartite agreement with the Indian Overseas Bank that the Government of Orissa stood guarantee for loans to this firm to be advanced. One of the conditions was that no item of expenditure of over Rs. 5,000 should be incurred without the approval of the Director of Industries, Orissa, but it is shocking to me to learn that a sum of Rs. 1 lakh was paid to the AICC in January, 1960 from this fund without any reference to the Director of Industries.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: How is it relevant?

Shri Ranga: It is quite relevant. (*Interruption*).

Shri P. K. Deo: How will the industries grow in the circumstances?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Was it done before the Coalition was dissolved?

Shri P. K. Deo: The Coalition brought this to light. Regarding the utilisation of the funds of the Kalinga Industries, I am very sorry to remark here that in spite of the restriction put down by the Orissa Government and the tripartite agreement that no expenditure could be incurred above Rs. 5,000, much more amount has been flowing for political propaganda in the name of investigating the scope for industries in the various districts! In every district headquarter there is a sign-board of the Kalinga Industries and the Congress workers are paid employees there. They are doing political propaganda.

It is learnt that the Kalinga Industries are going to be paid or have been paid a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs. I think it was only the other day—two or three or four days ago—that they have been paid from the L.I.C.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Just on the eve of the elections?

Shri P. K. Deo: Just on the eve of the mid-term election, when the boss of the Kalinga Industries happens to be the President of the Provincial Congress Committee. I want a categorical answer to this question, and I want an assurance from the hon. Minister that not a pie of the L.I.C. loan would be spent for election purposes. (*Interruption*).

Shri Jaganatha Rao: How can he give such an assurance?

Shri P. K. Deo: Regarding the provision for the payment of allowances to the members of the rulers' families, some remarks have been made by my hon. friend Shri Surendranath Dwivedy and Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi. In this connection, I would like to say that these allowances to the members of the rulers' families were fixed by the Government of India at the time of the merger of the States and these were to be paid from the State's exchequer. All of a sudden, when the Government was unstable in Orissa, to get the support of the Communist Party, at that time,

[Shri P. K. Deo]

a political decision was made by the Government that these allowances should stop and these allowances were stopped. (*Interruption*). At the moment, a case is being filed in the Supreme Court. A writ has been filed and the matter is *sub judice*. So, I do not like to pass any remark in regard to that matter. But I would like to quote a portion from the speech of Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab on the occasion of the revival of these allowances. This is what he said:

> "It was a political decision and this was wrongly done, and they should be paid."

My hon. friend, Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi was so bombastically saying that such allowance should not have been paid. But when they—the Communist Party—were governing in Kerala, they also paid these very allowances to the members of the rulers' families. It is a question of right. If they have the right, they will continue to get it. It is property which cannot be stopped all of a sudden without compensation for which the provisions of the Constitution are very clear.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude.

Shri P. K. Deo: I shall finish in two minutes. When the budget is going to be passed, I request the Ministry to implement such of the acts of the former Government which are incomplete. Firstly, regarding the payment of salaries to the chowkidars and the jhankars, I may say a few words. They had jagir lands, and they were getting the full tenancy right which was bestowed on them, and after they become full tenants, the chowkidars are to be paid their proper emoluments, and there has been some provision in this regard. The Chowkidari Enquiry Committee has made a recommendation in this regard, and that should be implemented at an early date.

About the separation of the judiciary from the executive, this was put in cold storage for all these years; it had been given effect to in certain of the districts. I request the hon. Minister that this separation of the judiciary from the executive should be extended to all the districts and the system given effect to completely. Regarding provision of the third medical college at Berhampore, it is a pity that not much progress has been done, even though the Minister of Health also had the privilege of belonging to my party and had established one medical college. The proposals for the third medical college should be implemented. I had many more points to make, but I do not get the time.

With these words, I resume my seat.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I must confess at the outset that this is the first time that an occasion has arisen when Members of Parliament coming from Orissa are allowed an opportunity to discuss the Orissa budget. I plead that I cannot do full justice to the case, because the papers regarding the budget were given only yesterday and we had no time to go through them thoroughly. But by and large I have gone through some of the papers given to us yesterday and also the speech of the Finance Minister. I find that it is evident, and it cannot be gainsaid even by the Members of the Opposition, that Orissa has made some progress during the first two Five Year Plan periods. Orissa is one of the backward States in India. More than one-third of its population consists of Adivasis, and another one-third or so consists of backward classes. The staple products of Orissa are paddy and rice. Unemployment is at its highest. Landless labour is in large numbers. But still attempts are being made, of course in the right direction, and the plans are being implemented. Some progress has been achieved. But still we are far behind the other States which are progressing as a result of the Five

Year Plans. The State of Andhra Pradesh which is situated in the South and the State of West Bengal which is situated in the East are progressing very rapidly. We are far behind and it is very difficult for Orissa to catch up with these States which are progressing industrially and otherwise. Of the thirteen districts of Orissa, excepting the coastal districts, all other districts are very backward. There are no communications; there are no irrigation facilities; there is no scope for education for the local people. In spite of all that attempts have been made by the Government from the year 1950 . . .

Shri P. K. Deo: There is the Dandakaranya.

Shri Jaganatha Rao:....not to speak of what has been done by the Coalition Government and some progress has been achieved.

My district of Koraput is one of the backward districts of the State. Forty per cent of the population are Adibasis and my district suffers from lack of communications, lack of schools, lack of hospitals and other amenities which are primary for a citizen in a State. We have the Machkund hydro-electric scheme, which is situated in my district, jointly sponsored by the States of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. Some towns in my district have been electrified but still rural electrification has not made much progress. Representations have been made. I have made several representations to the Ministers concerned for rural electrification in my district. But perhaps for want of finance this scheme could not be taken up so far.

As my hon. friend Shri Dwivedy said, power and irrigation are the two primary needs of the hour for the development of any State and more so far Orissa. Irrigation facilities in Orissa are very few. The Hirakud Dam, of course, has come as a boon. There is the Mahanadi irrigation system and the Rusikulya irrigation system in the Ganjam district; all of which benefit only three or four districts. The other eleven districts have no irrigation schemes worth the name. In my district of Koraput, which is mostly a hilly district, there are many hill streams and rivulets. But minor irrigation has not been given any prominence so far. The irrigation tanks which existed during the zamindari regime have gone into disuse and repairs have not been done. If greater stress is laid on minor irrigation schemes, certainly every district in the State would be benefited and the poor peasant could utilise the irrigation potential to great advantage. Some provision has been made in the budget estimates during this year and some minor irrigation schemes are likely to be taken up.

In the sphere of industry, we have now got the Rourkela Steel plant in the public sector and there are a few industries in the private sector near about Cuttack and coastal districts. Apart from that we have got only one sugar mill that is situated in my district at a place called Raygada. A cooperative sugar mill is likely to come in Aska in the district of Ganjam. Barring that we have no industries worth the name.

Shri Mahanty: And the distillery.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The distillery in which my hon. friend appears to be interested in, is at Aska. We have no distillery in my district. Our State is thus industrially backward. Unless there is rapid industrialisation of the State, there is no future for the State. Again the plea is want of finance. I made a strong representation to the Government of India that they should come forward to the assistance of backward States, so that they can catch up with the other States which are more favourably situated.

Nothing appreciable has been done so far in the matter of small scale industries. We have not got any small

[Shri Jaganatha Rao]

scale industry worth the name. A few industrial estates have been set up, but no appreciable progress has been made. There is an industrial estate at Cuttack; one has been started at Burhampur and one at Jersaguda and at one or two other places. But not much has been done and no progress has been made so far. Unless industrialisation is given greater emphasis in planning, there is no salvation for the State of Orissa, to catch up with the more fortunate neighbouring States.

The Finance Minister in his speech has come forward with certain proposals. As usual, when any proposals are brought forward before the House, we are reminded of the common man. I would ask my hon. friend Mr. Dwivedy as to who that common man is.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He is in your district as well.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I may tell my hon. friend that the proposals which are contained in the Finance Minister's speech do not affect the common man in my district. One is irrigation cess. A betterment levy is proposed to be made on persons who take advantage of the irrigation facilities. Should they not pay an irrigation cess? Do they not get any benefit? Likewise it is proposed to increase the sales tax on motor spirit and diesel oil; a tax is proposed to be levied on passenger fare and goods freight by public carriers. We want development, but we do not want to bear even one naya paisa of the burden. Where are we to get the resources? We cannot get them from heaven. Therefore we have to bear the burden.

I am not in agreement with my hon. friend Shri Dwivedy when he complains in the name of common man. I do not know whether he has any proposals in view by which the resources of the State can be raised without taxing the common man. If so, he would do well to advise the Finance Minister so that the Finance Minister can have some inspiration from him.

14.37 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*]

My hon. friend Shri Dwivedi said that there was loss of revenue from the sale of *Kendu* leaves, because the monopoly system was abolished. As far as I know, this monopoly system was securing large revenues to the Government. Under the Constitution, so far as I know, every citizen has a right to carry on his trade. A monopoly, if exercised, stands in the way of other citizens carrying on their trade.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You are a lawyer; you should know better. It is not that sort of monopoly.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: There was a legal objection to that. Now this system of monopoly was abolished by Government and owners of private lands are given the right to sell the *kendu* leaves which grow on their land. *Kendu* leaves going from forest lands of the Government would be put to sale. Naturally there may be a loss of revenue. I know Government were getting large revenues previously. But we cannot help it. We have to do things in a legal way, and the loss incurred from this system which has been introduced will be recompensed or recovered by the duties on transport of goods by road.

My hon. friend also criticised the provision in the budget estimates for payment of maintenance allowance to members of the ruling families and also for payment of privy purses. My hon. friend very well knows . . .

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I have not made any mention of the privy purses today.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I stand corrected. My hon. friend referred to payment of maintenance allowance to families of ex-princes. As far as I know, these allowances are covered by agreement. No agreement can come to an end by unilateral action as long as the agreement stands, right or wrong. I personally do not like that. An agreement has to be respected.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The point is that it was increased after the Coalition Ministry.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: It may be a coincidental accident. I am not one with my hon. friend, Shri P. K. Deo, in this. But on a legal basis, the maintenance allowances payable under the existing agreement cannot be stopped by any unilateral action. If Government withhold the payment, it will be an illegal act. If the hon. Member feels it is not good, then the agreement will have to be modified. It is for us including Shri Dwivedy to see that these maintenance allowances to these families are not paid in future. But so long as the agreement stands, it has to be respected and fulfilled.

My friend also criticised the expenditure of Rs. 36 lakhs for the construction of Raj Bhavan at Bhubaneshwar. He feels there is a spacious building in Puri which is almost vacant throughout the year. My friend forgets at the same time that Bhubaneshwar is the capital of the State and the Governor has also to stay in the capital. Nowadays the cost of construction has increased due to rise in price of steel, cement, etc. But I cannot understand my friend saying that the Governor need not stay at Bhubaneshwar, but he may as well stay at Puri, simply because there is a building there.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: He may as well say, why not in New Delhi?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: For you New Delhi and Puri do not make any difference; therefore you have brought President's rule.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: That is a different matter; let us not get mixed up.

My friend again referred today to the mid-term election. I had occasion yesterday to speak about this while speaking on the Home Ministry demands. My friend, Shri P. K. Deo, was very vehement today and said that this mid-term election been ordered by the Government is a political decision. But may I remind him of the resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the Ganatantra Parishad sometime ago saying that they want immediate elections?

Shri Ranga: That was only a bravado.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Speaking on the President's Proclamation the other day, he said that it was an encroachment of bureaucracy and the democratic set-up should be revived. At the same time, he says it will be summer, there is uncertainty of monsoon and so on. If we want that the democratic set-up should come into existence at the earliest possible moment, we have to face the vagaries of climate. Let us be consistent in regard to this point and let us not cast away reason and logic.

My friends opposite have also referred to the prohibition policy of the Orissa Government. The Orissa Government last year set up a committee to enquire into the working of the prohibition law in the State. Fortunately or unfortunately, I am a member of that committee. The committee is still recording evidence and it will take some months perhaps to submit its report. I say that prohibition is a desirable thing. It is one of the Directive Principles of the Constitution. But whatever laws we may pass and whatever executive action the State Government may take, no law can be effective unless the people themselves realise the advantages and benefits of those prohibition laws. The primary requirement is social education. The people will have to be educated about the benefits of prohibition and the evils of drinking. Unless the people realise what is contained in the prohibition law and why it is enacted no

[Shri Jaganatha Rao]

law, however rigorous it may be, can achieve the object. Simply because scrapping of prohibition would enrich the revenues of the State it does not mean that a desirable and moral measure, which reforms the individual, should be done away with. I had occasion to speak about this yesterday while speaking on he Home Ministry demands.

What worries me most is not the taxation measures that are envisaged here, but how the State of Orissa would catch up with the other States of India. It is very backward and the planning is slow. Rs. 160 crores have been allotted for Orissa for the third Plan. I am afraid it leads us nowhere. It takes some decades to catch up with the other States, by which time they would have gone ahead further. I feel the Government of India should pay special and greater attention to States like Orissa, which are the backward regions in India, so that these States may come to the same level with the other States.

Finally, I share the optimism of the Finance Minister when he said that bright days are ahead for the State of Orissa. Orissa can be said to be the Ruhr land of India. That is a rosy picture of the future, but the present is gloomy, as Shri Dwivedy said. I share that gloominess also. But what is to be done? Greater interest and greater enthusiasm have to be created by the Government concerned and the people and the Government of India to see that the hiden treasures—the hidden mineral wealth—is excavated and utilised for the benefit of the people, so that there is overall development and the people living in the State are economically brought forward.

For instance, the Hirakud project, which is a national project, benefits the people round about. So also, Rourkela benefits the people who live nearby. But what about the other people living in the other districts of the State? They have nothing. There is no development and no improvement in their economic condition. Greater stress should have been laid on the development of small scale industries. I do not find any specific proposals to show that stress has been laid on the growth of small-scale industries or medium-sized industries either in the public sector or in the private sector so that there is overall balanced development of the economic condition of the people.

By and large, as I said earlier, I have nothing to complain against the budget proposals. My only complaint is that the pace of development in the State is not equal and commensurate with the needs of the people. With these words, I support the demands.

Dr. Samantsinhar: Mr. Chairman, at the very outset, I thank the hon. Finnace Minister for his nice speech yesterday in presenting the Orissa budget here. I am also glad that there are not much proposals for fresh taxation. The President's Proclamation in Orissa and also the taking over of the administration of that State by the Centre, I would submit, is a blessing in disguise, because whatever may be the political situation in Orissa, the budget of that poor State is discussed before this august House, thus drawing the attention of the whole nation and the whole country. It is because of this that I said that this is a blessing in disguise.

As regards this budget, Mr. Chairman, I have complaint to make to you about the very short time that you have allotted, for discussion, the way in which the budget was prepared, the way in which the Rajya Sabha was summoned so hurriedly and the stress and strain under which we are working for the last 24 hours to prepare ourselves to have a review of the budget. From this we can see that there is no proper adjustment in the parliamentary programme and hurried measures are taken in the eleventh hour.

Budget discussion of a State is a very vital thing and in every democratic form of Government it is the only right people's representatives to go into the details of revenue and expenditure and all the details of the accounts, as this is the only control of the Legislature over the executive. But if the budget of a State is so hurriedly gone through the democratic processes are neglected and hence there is hardly any reason to justify my criticism of the actions of those who are responsible for the manner in which the budget is so hurriedly pushed through Parliament.

However, being a member from Orissa, I would be failing in my duty if I do not participate in the debate when the Orissa budget is being discussed and so I will make some observations on the budget proposals made by the Finance Minister. Many of the hon. Members here have expressed the view that Orissa is one of the less-developed States, it is technically backward and the people there are poor. And this is not only the feeling of the hon. Members. We all know that the father of the nation, Mahatma Gandhi, focussed the attention of the nation on the condition of Orissa when he saw the poverty-stricken condition of the people of Orissa. Seeing their condition we all know that there was marked change in his daily life. I am grateful to our esteemed leader, the leader of the Praja Socialist Party, Shri Asoka Mehta, for, when he was speaking on the proclamation of the President on Orissa he expressed these sentiments and very forcefully appealed to the Government to pay proper attention for the development of that State. I am saying so much on this because as my hon. friend, Shri Jaganatha Rao, has stated just now there is no proper coordination in the allotment of money or in the development of backward States. This is the responsibility of the Planning Commission. While discussing the Third Plan, I raised this question, because in the socialistic pattern of society the poor should get the benefit first. When the Plans were being implemented in the country we coming from the poor States, expected naturally that our share would come first, and our backwardness due to the century-long exploitation and political subjugation will go and we will get priority of the benefits of the Plan. But what happened? We have passed through two Five Year Plans and we are now entering the threshhold of the Third Plan. But what is the condition of the backard States?

Just now Shri Panigrahi was saying that the *per capita* income in Punjab is about Rs. 600, the average *per capita* income of India is more than Rs. 200 whereas in respect of Orissa, in spite of two Plans, the *per capita* income is below Rs. 100. I thank the Finance Minister for expressing the sentiment that proper leadership will help the development of the State. But how are we lacking in proper leadership? He is our leader. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is our leader. How could we get better leaders? So I wonder under whose leadership and whose guidance we will be able to improve our position. I wonder how long will it take for the State to improve its position. So, I appeal to this august House and the hon. Members that they should all support the backward States in their efforts for development of their areas.

The Finance Minister has stated in his speech that as the Ministry in Orissa had failed, he had to examine the State budget and had to recast some expediture. I do not know how it can be justified and how the Finance Minister can examine and recast a State budget which, though it was not passed by the Assembly of the State, was made by a responsible government. So in my humble opinion, it was not proper for the Finance Minister to recast the budget and cut short some of the expenditure. Because, before framing the budget, the State Government has naturally taken the advice of the Planning Commission and also the Finance Ministry at the Centre and it was on their suggestion that the budget of the State has been prepared. So it is not proper to recast the budget of the State at this stage

[Dr. Samantsinhar]

I am glad that under very difficult political situations, after the second general election, the targets of the Second Plan have been achieved under the able leadership of our beloved and distinguished patriot Dr. Harekrushna Mehtab. Because, nearly Rs. 92 crores were fixed for the Second Plan in Orissa and, up till now they have been able to spend about Rs. 88 crores. On the whole in my opinion the picture is not bad and the achievements are encouraging.

15 hrs.

As regards the irrigation target, I doubt very much whether the estimate of 7:2 lakh acres coming under irrigation, as mentioned in the Budget speech, is correct. Why I say this is because in Hirakud we would be irrigating a little more than two lakh acres and I do not know from where they would irrigate the balance of 5 lakh acres There may be a few thousand acres irrigated by the old canals. Out of the seven medium irrigation projects only one project, Salkia if I am right, would irrigate only 10,000 acres and what about the rest. The remaining six medium irirgation projects are in the stage of beginning or are a little ahead of that. So I doubt very much as to from where they would irrigate this number of acres.

The hon Finance Minister is right when he says that 67 per cent of the total population of Orissa belongs to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes. I would submit that under very difficult financial conditions the achievements of the State Government in ameliorating their condition are very encouraging. They have done much for them. But while saying this, I also submit that the hon. Minister should give more money from the Centre towards the betterment of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes people.

As regards implementation of the Orissa State Pay Commission's Report, I am very unhappy that the hon Finance Minister has omitted that item and has delayed the decision Of course, the report reached them only very recently and the proposals were not, as they say, thoroughly examined. But I will remind them that before the resignation of Dr. Hare Krushna Mahtab's Ministry in Orissa there was a Cabinet decision namely, that they had accepted the recommendations of the Pay Commission. Just after the dissolution of the Ministry the Governor was also pleased to express that he had agreed entirely with the decision of the Ministry and would implement the recommendations of the Pay Commission. So it is unfair at this stage to delay the matter. However, if that has been done, I would beg of the hon. Minister that the disparity in the various services and also in the various branches of the same service should be seriously considered and there should be equal pay for equal work. We have received several representations from various organisations of these employees. They are not satisfied with the scales of pay that this Pay Commission has fixed. The teachers, the Gram Sevikas, the secondary school teachers, professors, doctors—all these people are not satisfied. I request that when this question is reviewed this matter should be taken into consideration.

As regards education our progress is very encouraging. As you know, in 1936 Orissa Province was created. There were then only five colleges and the number of students was only 3,000. In 1961, the number of colleges is 40 and the number of students is more than 12000. But while saying this, I will also draw the attention of the Government to the fact that whereas the number of colleges has increased eight times, the number of students has increased only four times. It is not proportionate. Why has the number of students not increased proportionately and why is there not proper strength in the colleges? That should be enquired into and proper steps should be taken in that matter.

I will also draw your attention to the top heavy administration in the State. In the statement giving the number of IAS officers in different

States given by the Ministry of Home Affairs it is stated that the number of IAS officers in Orissa is 100, in Mysore it is 100, in Kerala it is 71 and so on. Mysore is much bigger than Orissa, but the number is equal. Orissa is nearly equal to Kerala in population but while the number in Kerala is 71 in Orissa it is 100. That is also the case of IPS officers. In Orissa their number is 62, but in Madras their number is 56. So these questions must be considered in view of the poor financial condition of the State and the consequential burden on the people.

I would submit that proper attention has not been paid to the problem of floods as is required in view of its seriousness in Orissa. Under the heading 'Flood Control Schemes' on page 23 of the White Paper it has been stated, namely,—

> "For execution of Flood Control works during the Second Plan period, Government of India had agreed originally to give a loan of Rs. 3.0 crores against the State estimate of 4.15 crores. The amount has since been reduced to Rs. 2.0 crores only. During the first 4 years of the Second Plan, a sum of Rs. 169.73 lakhs has been spent under this head and provision of Rs. 29:90 lakhs has been made for 1960-61."

Here also there is some reduction in the allotments made by the late Ministry. Floods are a great nuisance to the State and the people's poverty is more due to these floods. If this floods question is not solved properly, no amount of sympathy or improvement of the State can be considered enough. People there are disapopinted at the way the Government of India is helping them. I, therefore, request the Government to be up and doing in helping the people to solve this problem. This is an annual feature and it is so devastating that it is seldom possible for an individual to make up the loss.

I think there was no necessity for establishing the Flood Enquiry Committee. In the White Paper it is stated:

> "During 1959 floods several breaches occurred in the embankment system causing damage to prosperous areas."

So the floods in these prosperous areas are due to breaches in the embankments, and this is a known fact. I also know that the bridges are not properly maintained and due repair is not made to them. So what is the good of spending money on having a committee, especially when these facts are known.

While I was speaking on the medium irrigation projects I blamed the Central Ministry here, because in page 22 of this White Paper it is stated like this: "Due to late technical clearance of some of the Medium Irrigation Projects by the Central Water and Power Commission and Planning Commission, after compliance of technical points raised by them the progress of works was not as planned during Second Plan period." So I would like to know, when the States are sending their plans in time, why are these things delayed here. They should be cleared in time. I know the delay in executing the medium irrigation projects in Orissa is due to lack of proper co-ordination here as a result of which these schemes could not be executed.

As regards the Hirakud dam project I would say that though the Hirakud project has now been taken over by the Government of Orissa, the whole project was planned, estimated and executed under the supervision of the Central Government. So the defects now with respect to the irrigation potentiality and the difficulty in utilisation of the water, as also the payment of interest, all these are a responsibility of the Central Government and not of the Orissa State Government, because when these things have been carried out under Central supervision the failures are only attributable to the Central Government.

While speaking on this budget, Shri P. K. Deo was saying that he wanted a ruling from the Chair whether the Finance Minister can refer to the statements contained in the budget

[Dr. Samantsinhar]

which has not been presented to the State Assembly. You know under what circumstances the Proclamation was made. The State Assembly was summoned, the date was fixed for the budget, and the budget literature was distributed to all the Members. So, there was nothing secret about it. And if the Finance Minister referred to that, I think he is perfectly right.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi and also Shri P. K. Deo were referring to this mid-term election and they were attributing political motives for dates announced. When the Proclamation was discussed in the House they were all eager for people's administration in the State and pressing for early election and they were criticising the Congress Parliamentary Party and the Central Government that they are indirectly having their own administration in Orissa and that they have taken away the right of the people. Now, when the Government has decided to have elections just within the time, they are very vocal to criticise the Government. I think the Government is perfectly right in their action to establish early people's rule in the State of Orissa.

Shri Ranga: Mr. Chairman, it is indeed a pity that in Orissa the principal political party should have chosen to force this crisis on that State in this manner. On the very day on which the budget was to have been introduced into the Orissa Assembly it came to be dissolved by the President's ordinance. Now, that does not really speak well of the statesmanship or the wisdom or the good sense or sense of responsibility towards democracy of the major party which was responsible for forcing the issue in this manner.

This budget, like any other State budget, brings to the fore the extraordinary development that has been taking place in our country, in the sense that instead of the State Governments trying to enjoy or trying to achieve a financial viability, they are becoming more and more dependent upon the Centre. Secondly, instead of the State Governments being encouraged to exercise all the autonomous powers that have been granted to them by the Constitution, they are also being lulled into a sense of false security by these various grants-in-aid from the Centre. And the result is that they are being degraded. Whether they are conscious of it or not, whether the Centre is doing it consciously or not, they are being degraded more or less to the status of local boards. They may be enjoying all the strappings of a democratic ministerialism—Ministers, Chief Minister, Cabinet and all the rest of it—but actually they do not seem to be enjoying any more status than what the district boards used to enjoy *vis-a-vis* the old State Governments. Thirdly, as a result of the activities of the Planning Commission, so many of the State Governments are obliged to send so many of their schemes for scrutiny and approval by the Planning Commission and the Central Water and Power Commission and various other Central authorities that are functioning under the Union Government. The result is diffusion of responsibility. The State Governments are not able to hold themselves responsible for their failure to implement such and such schemes and they are even able to quote the failure of the Central Government to sanction their schemes for their failure to implement the schemes that have been placed before the public. I have come across one particular instance of this in this budget itself. You will find on page 22, dealing with Minor Irrigation Schemes, that the State Government had sent up a number of its minor irrigation schemes to the Centre.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: To the CWINC.

Shri Ranga: Anyhow, the State Government had sent up its proposals for minor irrigation schemes to the CWINC. The CWINC took such a long time in finalising the estimates and the schemes, and by the time they were sent back they became too late, with the result the local Government was not able to implement the schemes at all.

Secondly, the Union Government has decided upon a policy of co-operative farming. They want to encourage the State Governments by offering all kinds of inducements. There is something like incentive to be given to the State Governments; and this backward State, as it has been testified by all our friends, is also requested and encouraged to organise a number of pilot schemes in co-operative farming. One would have understood if the Central Government had waited until the pilot schemes experiment had become a success in other States, and, thereafter, in the light of that success, it had asked this backward State to make these experiments, but, on the other hand, it seemed to have completely forgotton the backwardness of this State and had gone forward with its proposal for the organisation of pilot schemes in Orissa with all the incentives that the Union Government alone is capable of giving.

Then, there is a cry for more and more employment avenues in Orissa, perhaps more than in many other States. Actually, as many as 79,499 employment-seekers registered themselves at the very few labour exchanges that were there in this State, and employment was found only for 9460. That gives you a measure of the magnitude of the unemployment problem there. There are already in that State quite a large number of handloom-weavers. They have themselves admitted that there are 1,29,000 looms in that State. Only 36 per cent of them have been brought within the fold of weavers' co-operatives. Yet, somehow, I do not know how, the Union Govenment has induced the local Government to make provision for the establishment of a number of power-looms. It is a well-known fact that power-looms are not labour-intensive; on the other hand, they are capable of displacing the existing handloom-weavers. This is a State which is crying for more and more employment avenues, and that is exactly where the Union Government's influence comes over the State Government, and the Union Government presses its own favourite or pet scheme in favour of these capital-intensive schemes or medium-scale schemes for the benefit or for the disadvantage of the State Government. Why has the State Government agreed to these various schemes from the Centre? It is because, as you would find it at page 5 of the *White Paper on the Economic Conditions And the Developmental Activities in Orissa*, 1961, that out of the Rs. 160 crores, which is estimated to be the outlay for the Third Five Year Plan, the contribution of the State Government is expected to be only Rs. 28 crores, and the rest of it is to come from the Union Government. This, in fact, would be in addition to so much more which would be coming from the Union Government in the way of grants for a number of schemes, and there are twenty of them costing Rs. 1.77 crores. The State Government of Orissa has to depend upon the Union Government to the extent of Rs. 134 crores in a Plan of Rs. 160 crores. No wonder that it has no freedom; no wonder that it is obliged to accept what all schemes the Union Government may consider to be advisable, whether they are in the interests of the State or not.

In this poor State, the most important priority should be given to agriculture. But, what is the position there? All these friends have been talking about the need for more and more employment and the rich and richer people not willing to come forward to start new industries and so on. But, look at the performance of the peasants themselves, the poverty-ridden peasants of Orissa. They have brought under irrigation almost all the land that was offered irrigation facilities. And even if we were to estimate that additional employment has come to be provided for only one person throughout the year by the conversion of one acre of dry land into one acre of wet land, we would find that the agriculturists or the peasants in Orissa have already provided during the Second Plan employment for more than seven lakhs

[Shri Ranga]

of people. In the Third Five Year Plan, it is proposed that additional irrigation facilities will be provided for another three lakhs of acres, and, therefore, for another three lakhs of people additional employment will be provided by the peasants themselves. These enterprising people ought to be encouraged in every possible manner. But, instead of helping them to develop service co-operatives, in order to strengthen themselves, Government want to organise alternatives to this peasant economy by organising co-operative farming pilot schemes, which is very deplorable.

The other thing that is very badly needed in Orissa is the development of cattle wealth. So little is proposed to be done in this regard. So much more has got to be done, and I hope that higher priority would be given for the development of cattle in that particular State.

Shri Mahanty: They cannot develop men.

Shri Ranga: Men can be developed if you can provide them more and more milk, and milk can be had by improving the cattle. This is a circular thing.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: There is no grass; grass also should be grown.

Shri Ranga: Yes, grass also. Quite a lot of us are grass-hoppers and grass-eaters.

I find also that the State road Transport has developed. I do not know why they have done it. In other States, there might have been some excuse, but in this particular State, there is very little excuse. I am told by one of my friends that all the road transport service has not yet been nationalised but only a part of it, but some more of it is proposed to be nationalised. I am very doubtful about its utility. It can be exploited also for political purposes; it would not be fair; it is not an economical thing. They say that they have made a provision or they propose to make provision of more than Rs. 100 lakhs, I do not know, at whose cost. Is it at the cost of the passengers, or else at whose cost? Even apart from that, where is the need to come in the way of the small *entrepreneurs?*

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: It is doing good service.

Shri Ranga: There may be some complaint that even the small *entrepreneurs* would be amking too high profits. In that case, the proper thing would be to put to auction the privilege of running these motor buses on various routes, so that most of the unearned profits could be mopped up by the State, while at the same time, the opportunity would be there for private *entrepreneurs*, small *entrepreneurs* as they are, to apply themselves to developing this particular industry and in that way provide employment for themselves and also serve the passengers as well as the general public.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): The man who will bid the highest will naturally extract that money from the passengers.

Shri Ranga: I do not understand.

There is very great need for the development of transport in this State. Everyone agrees that in this regard, this State is one of the least developed areas. The only other area which can compete in this backwardness in regard to this matter, I think, would be Assam, and the next one would be Madhya Pradesh. In this particular State, there is a large part which is mountainous, and, therefore, there is great need to open up these areas. So little has been done up till now, and, therefore, much more can be done to develop water transport. Water transport ought to be developed and can be developed. Only a small portion of it is sought to be developed now because of the need to export minerals to the ports. But they have provided only Rs. 2 lakhs for the development of water transport in the Hirakud area. I would have liked the Government to have made a greater provision for this most important thing. Water transport, all over India is much more serviceable and also cheaper than either road transport or rail transport; it is much more important in Orissa, and I hope Government will pay attention to this.

There is also the question of privy purses. I do not know why the outgoing Government or whoever it was had taken a decision not to pay these privy purses. It is such a wrong thing to do. It was agreed as a matter of honour by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who was responsible for the integration of the States, as a result of the negotiations carried on between himself and the Constituent Assembly on behalf of the Provisional Government and on behalf of the people of India, and these Princes, that these privy purses had to be paid. If a democratic responsible Government were to break its own word in regard to such an agreement, then how would it ever be possible for any section of people to put any faith in the word of honour of that Government. His words and his voice ring in my ears even as I am standing before you, seeing Sardar Patel seated there next only to the Prime Minister and asking the Provisional Parliament to give sufficient weight to the word of honour that our national leaders have given to these Princes.

Dr. Samantsinhar: Shri Ranga is making an incorrect statement.

Shri Ranga: You may or may not agree with the agreement that was reached. But it was reached in the name of the whole nation and it is very very wrong indeed on the part of any set of politicians or parties to cavil at it or to weaken it or to undermine the faith of the people in the *bona fides* of the Government by trying to tamper with it. There I find myself in agreement with my hon. friend, Shri Jaganatha Rao.

Shri Tangamani: The Government did not interfere with the privy purses of Princes.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: What is the point of agreement with me? I did not refer to it. I referred to allowances to family members.

Shri Ranga: Only the other day I twitted one Minister; there was a student who went to a Shastri and requested him to give an interpretation of the wo words *Shri Kanta* and *Chapa Kanta*, and the Shastri said. '*Shri Kanta* is *Shri Kanta* and *Chapa Kanta* is *Chapa Kanta*'. That is the sort of doubt that my hon. friend, Shri Jaganatha Rao, seems to have.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I have no doubt in my mind.

Shri Ranga: Lastly, there is this question of the backward classes. So much has been done, I agree. As much seems to have been granted by the Union Government as provided by the local Government. I should have thought that the local Government would be willing to make greater provision for the uplift of the backward classes in view of the fact that as many as 67 per cent of the people there belong to the tribal and backward classes. More than in any other State, there is need in this State for this. Whover may be in charge of the Government should have at their disposal all funds required for developmental and welfare schemes intended to benefit the people, a larger portion of their own revenues for their benefit.

In conclusion, I would like to endorse a suggestion that was made

[Shri Ranga]

sometime ago by my old friend, Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab. We were friends here at the Centre and also in other places in the Congress hierarchy. I came to have a great regard for him. He has had plenty of experience in providing leadership to Orissa. He has understood its problems and I thought he gave very good advice indeed and followed it up by his own practice, by trying to bring about, if not an all party Government, at least a coalition Government. It at all there is any need for an all-party Government including every established, recognised and democratic-minded political party in our country, it is in this State. Unfortunately, my friends of the Congress Party who are in charge of it seem to be too impatient to capture power, and in their impatience they seem to have forgotten the essential interests of this backward State which needs special devices by way of political leadership in order to assure the people a competent, statesmanlike and wise leadership.

Shri Mahanty: Coming to consider the General Budget for the State of Orissa, one cannot help express one's regret at the manner in which the elected representatives of Orissa in the legislature were denied their privilege to consider this Budget and this House was asked to consider it in an impromptu and, shall I say, cavalier manner.

There are two Finance Ministers in this context. One is the Finance Minister of the ex-coalition Ministry and the other the Finance Minister of the Central Government. I feel both these Finance Ministers are in a most unenviable position. The present Finance Minister of the Centre —the Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure—who is sitting there to reply to the debate is, I am sure, miles and miles away from the financial background of the State of Orissa.

Shri Ranga: So many of us are.

Shri Tangamani: He is from a neighbouring State, Andhra.

Shri Mahanty: Geographically he is. But I am saying that fiscally he is miles and miles away from the State of Orissa.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Mentally he is in Bhubaneshwar now.

Shri Mahanty: It is unfortunate that opportunities were not given to the ex-Finance Minister of the Coalition Ministry to pilot it and perhaps to explain it. Therefore, I say that both these Finance Ministers are in an unenviable position.

So far as we are concerned, our position is more unenviable. I am sorry that in between the people of Orissa have lost, and lost tremendously. I say in all seriousness that it is a tragedy which is beyond our tears. I hope and pray that in future times politicians will have a little more sense of responsibility and Chief Ministers will have a little more sense of responsibility, notwithstanding my great regard and esteem for the Chief Minister of the Coalition Cabinet. They should see that to satisfy their own personal interests they do not precipitate such crises in which the people are left in the lurch.

You will find mention of this deplorable state of affairs in paragraph 3 of the budget speech wherein it has been stated:

> "The State budget was due to be presented to the State Legislative Assembly on the 21st February 1961, the very day on which the State Ministry submitted its resignation".

What a picture this presents? The crisis had brewed overnight; if the Chief Minister, who was there to provide leadership on the political plane to the Coalition Ministry, came to the Assembly and made an announcement on the day the budget was to be presented and that he refused to present the budget, I believe there is something absolutely rotten in the State of Denmark.

Shri Ranga: State of Orissa.

Shri Mahanty: I stand corrected—the State of Orissa.

Be that as it may, coming to the budget proposals, I am sure that these will create not only discontent but also disquiet throughout the State. These will cause discontent because you will find from this budget that the plan expenditure has been reduced from Rs. 27·2 crores to Rs. 25.1 crores. Really, I fail to understand what objective considerations have impelled the Finance Ministry to curtail the developmental expenditure which had been provided from Rs. 27·2 crores to Rs. 25·1 crores. The reason offered is that the Orissa Government was incapable of spending that amount in the initial year of the Third Five Year Plan. I leave it to your judgment and the judgment of the House; if this is not a cavalier way in which the Central Government and the Planning Commission treat State Governments, I do not know in what other manner it can be described. I feel sorry that the Finance Ministry at the Centre could be advised to curtail the developmental expenditure from Rs. 27·2 crores to Rs. 25·1 crores.

Then also, as you know, the emoluments of the Government employees in the State of Orissa, possibly, are the lowest. The Pay Committee had gone into this question at great length and submitted a report, and for implementing its recommendations a sum was provided, amounting to Rs. 1·97 crores. That has also been dropped.

I believe the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should not distract the attention of the Finance Minister.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I am not distracting his attention. I am just officiating for him.

Shri Mahanty: The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will pardon my impertinence if I say that so far as this particular matter is concerned, he should be better advised, not to interfere.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I am not interfering.

Shri Mahanty: How can the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs officiate for the Finance Minister?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Why not? I am the stop-gap arrangement for everybody. I would officiate for you also.

Shri Mahanty: In that case, I would like to ask him: what is the estimated revenue receipt for the State of Orissa?

Mr. Chairman: There is no difficulty about that.

Shri Mahanty: So, I hope he will not mind it.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I do not mind anything from you.

Shri Mahanty: What I was trying to submit was this. This is the attitude of the Central Government towards a State like Orissa.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Stop-gap arrangement.

Shri Mahanty: It is just that they have no basic understanding of the problem, and they come to deal with it in a manner and method which is found unsatisfactory, and therein I believe lies the key to Orissa's politics. I only hope and wish that this key had been made known, so that this mystery of Orissa's politics, which has been a Pandora's box, could have been unravelled.

As I was saying, this Budget will create more discontent and disquiet,

[Shri Mahanty]

because of the cavalier fashion in which the Finance Ministry has sought to consider the various proposals which had been formulated by the Finance Minister of the ex-coalition Ministry.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Your Finance Minister.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: He belonged to you, he says.

Shri Mahanty: I thought my hon. friend was a lawyer. He should know that the Finance Minister does not belong to me, but to the people of the State of Orissa, of which my hon. friend is a citizen. Therefore, the Finance Minister is also his. Let me also tell him that the people will get the Government that they deserve. If you deserve a Finance Minister like that, well, you should only thank your stars for it, you cannot blame others for that.

So, whether he was my Finance Minister or yours, the fact is that that Finance Minister had formulated certain proposals which were quite worthwhile. He had made increased provisions for the implementation of the Third Plan in the initial year. He had made provisions for increased emoluments to the employees of the Orissa Government which are the lowest in the world. And somebody has to tell us what considerations weighed with them to slash these proposals down. The Finance Minister says that a realistic appraisal of the Pay Committee's recommendations have not been made. He has said so in paragraph 14 at page 6 of his speech. In this particular matter I would like to know who the judge is as to whether a realistic appraisal has been made or not, because certainly it is not left to the Finance Ministry here to pass a judgment on proposals which had been thoroughly processed and passed by the coalition Cabinet.

Coming to the Budget proper, one has to really appreciate it in the proper background. It has been said that Orissa is a backward State. I do not, of course, subscribe to that view, because India is a backward country. Judged by international standards, India is a backward country, and here are States in various stages of development, and I do not therefore subscribe to the view that Orissa is a backward State. Of course, one can say there are nuances and shades of backwardness, and they may be more pronounced in our case.

Be that as it may, here is a State which requires some particular, special attention, and I am reminded in this context of Gandhiji's description of Orissa. He had said: Orissa epitomises the poverty of India. That is precisely so. As has been said by other speakers, even though the *per capita* national income is of the order of Rs 290 or Rs. 292, our *per capita* income in the State of Orissa is less than Rs. 200.

The reasons are not far to seek. The entire economy of Orissa is an agricultural economy, and that agricultural economy has to depend on the vagaries of the weather and the caprices of the trade and middlemen. Therefore where paddy is both a cash crop and a food crop, where agricultrue is the main sustenance of the people, depending on the vagaries of the weather and the caprices of the trade and the indifference of the Government officialdom, nothing better could be expected than this kind of abysmal poverty. It is not only a shame for Orissa, but I believe it must also appeal to the national conscience of our country.

In that context, one has to examine the various fiscal measures, the various taxation proposals which have been brought in this regard. In all fairness to the Finance Minister and also to the Chief Minister, I should say that a coalition Cabinet functions under very peculiar circumstances. It is not that one party, whatever may be its likes and dislikes, is permitted or is capable of, implementing it, because coalition means adjustment. Unless you have adjustment, you cannot function, and therefore I say with all sympathy for both the Congress Party and the Ganatantra Parishad in coalition, that they were not able to bring about any appreciable change, any radical outlook to bear upon the Budget proposals.

If you look at the pattern of Orissa's finance, you will find that the tax efforts during the Second Plan have been considerable. I think we had achieved about 50 per cent of the target that had been fixed for the State of Orissa. During the Second Plan we had estimated to raise Rs. 9.60 crores through additional taxation, and actually we were able to raise Rs. 4.26 crores through additional sources of taxation. Here is an achievement by the State which is really unsurpassed, compared to many of the States of the Indian Union. I would like to know how many States have been able to raise 50 per cent of the target for additional taxation. That we have done.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Several States have done.

Shri Mahanty: I think in Madras State it should be less than 50 per cent.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: No, no. In all the Southern States, they have more than achieved the target of additional taxation.

Shri Mahanty: I do not think that will be corroborated by the Finance Commission's Report.

But then, how have these additional resources been realised? If you look at the break-up, you will find that agricultural income-tax was meant to provide Rs. 15 lakhs during the Second Plan, and what we have received is nil. From the mining cess we were supposed to raise Rs. 60 lakhs annually, and what we have received is nil. Therefore, within the little time at my disposal, I am trying to make out this limited case, that even though we have been trying to improve our tax position, it has not been through tax on that sector which could bear further incidence of taxation but tax on agricultural masses. I am sure there will be no dispute about the fact that the Ganatantra Parishad had entered into the Government only about a year ago, but this has been by and large the record. You will not realise the mining cess, and the explanation that you now offer is that the case was *sub judice* in the Supreme Court. The case was started at the beginning of the Second Plan, and the Supreme Court has given a judgment at the end of the Second Plan, and in between the State has gone without its revenue.

Then, if you look at the expenditure pattern, it reveals a very deplorable state of affairs. I believe that other State Governments may also have this kind of picture to reveal, but still, two wrongs do not make one right. Particularly for a State like Orissa, where the resources are so inadequate and where the deficits are ever rising, the non-developmental expenditure and the rate of its growth should be checked. Now that the Centre has assumed financial responsibility of the State, it should take effective steps to see the growth of this non-developmental expenditure is curtailed.

I give some figures. In 1959-60, non-developmental expenditure accounted for 37.22 per cent of the total expenditure of the State. In absolute terms, non-developmental expenditure has risen by 254 per cent between 1949-50 and 1959-60. I believe the hon Finance Minister would pay attention to this fact. I think

[Shri Mahanty]

here is a record which really surpasses the records of other State Governments in this matter of the phenomenal growth of non-developmental expenditure.

If you categorise this non-developmental expenditure, you will find that the different debt services have increased by 1015 per cent, administration has risen by 117 per cent and 'miscellaneous' has accounted for a rise of 677 per cent. It is high time that somebody probes into this. What do you mean by miscellaneous non-developmental expenditure which rises at the rate of 677 per cent?

Here is a State with its ruined peasant or agricultural economy. You are increasing new imposts on the ruined peasantry in the name of raising resources for the Plan but spending that money in these non-developmental directions which has assumed this phenomenal and fantastic proportion.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should try to conclude.

Shri Mahanty: I will take 5 minutes more and I will close.

As the time at my disposal is very short I would not like to further dilate on this. I will only appeal to the Finance Minister, now that the Centre has assumed direct financial responsibility for that State, it should take some effective steps to see that these non-developmental expenditures are brought under proper control and heads like miscellaneous non-developmental expenditure are properly scrutinised. Otherwise, it is a decaying process.

When we come to the resources side we find that Government—and in this context Government does not mean necessarily the Coalition Government —I mean the Government of Orissa since 1936 have not been paying adequate attention to the non-tax resources. I was somewhat amused to read in one of the documents published by the Government of Orissa that the only non-tax revenue, according to them, is the grant from the Centre.

We have got rich forests; we have got rich mines; we have got all industrial potential; we have got power; and these resources are frittered away or are not manipulated in a manner so as to increase the amount of non-tax revenue so that we would have been enabled to minimise the incidence of direct taxation on the poor peasants.

Look at this power. As I told you a little while ago, our debt servicing expenditure has increased by 1015 per cent in the course of, I think, about 10 years. And the main item in this regard is the Hirakud Power project. We have produced electricity from the Hirakud project at this enormous cost. It will be shocking for this House to learn that the power that is being supplied to the Indian Aluminium Co., and the Ferro-Manganese works at Jorda owned by the Tatas, at a price lower than the cost of production. How can you, in all fairness, either before men or before God or before your own conscience defend this indefensible measure? That is how you are frittering away your valuable resources.

I think the House will be interested to learn that we have rich forests and the timber of Orissa are being sold in Delhi in competition with Dehra Dun timber, at competitive prices. One has to take note of the long distance that the timbers are hauled across—about 1000 miles. Yet the traders or the lessees are able to get the Orissa timbers from the forests through exploitation and sell them in the northern Indian markets in competition with the timbers from Dehra Dun. That means that they get these forest coupes for a song or for nothing. That is also the pattern about mines. I venture to submit that our non-tax resources are not being properly utilised.

15.55 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO *in the Chair*]

The Government now thinks that the way of raising the resources is by adding new imposts on the meek peasants.

I had occasion to enquire about the administration of Sales Tax in our State. And, the Finance Minister may be interested to learn that everywhere—even from the traders—I got the report that the extent of Sales Tax evasion in the State of Orissa is of the order of 50 per cent or even more. In the case of certain goods like pharmaceutical goods, the evasion of Sales Tax is of the order of 70 per cent. With that background, if somebody proposes an increase in the Sales Tax on diesel and petroleum products, I really cannot defend it, because, in the ultimate analysis, with the increased impost on passenger traffic and the freight on goods, this additional Sales Tax on diesel and petroleum will have the effect of putting a premium on mobility. Today when we are living in an age when everyone is thinking of speed and mobility, this particular proposal will have the effect of taking the people back to the bullock cart age when people will just crawl and sneek and they will have no right to move about in an age of automobiles. The point I am trying to make is that if we can only plug the loopholes in our Sales Tax administration, there would be no need absolutely either to impose sales tax on foodgrains and onions or on petroleum and diesel oil. It is time enough that Government does something to see that the Sales Tax Administration is streamlined.

We have got our raw materials like bamboo, jute and iron ore, etc. Sales tax is not charged on transaction of these items as they come under the category of inter-State sales. In this particular regard, I would most humbly request the Central Government not to behave like a too nagging mother-in-law. They have got all kinds of legal and constitutional impediments. Under inter-State sales we cannot charge any sales tax on transport of bamboo and jute which are exported in huge quantities to outside States. Had not these legal impediments been before us, we would have, certainly, raised a sizable income by charging sales tax on these. The State Tarding Corporation enters into contracts for iron ore and they say that we cannot charge any sales tax on iron ore because it comes under the purview of inter-State sales tax. The Central Government say that they will cut down our Plan expenditure because we cannot raise our resources. Here they are taking away what is legitimately due to us and they are not going to reimburse us. When there is deficit, we cannot raise resources and we go to the poor peasantry and propose fresh taxes.

I take this occasion to repeat once again what I have stated on an earlier occasion that we stand for the abolition of land revenue. I consider it a part of my mission and political duty, in life, to see that land revenue is abolished in States like Orissa because it is reactionary, retrograde and not progressive. You have no legal, political or moral right to tax the peasants who are already ruined while you are throwing away the profitable and worthwhile sectors of our resources to the wolves. Irrigation rates have been proposed from which the Government wants to raise some resources. The basic question has to be answered; whether a welfare State has got any duty towards the people to render or not. You, Sir, in your wisdom had posed the question and said: if you want to utilise the water, you must pay for it. Of course, we must have to pay for it but somebody has to strike a balance between what we have to pay, what the duties and obligations of the State are and what should be borne by those who are to pay For instance, it is not only the irrigation rates; there is the better-

[Shri Mahanty]

ment levy; there is going to be water cess and so forth.

16 hrs.

I would like to know from you whether you have got any policy about the prices. If the peasant does not get an economic price for his produce, only in a notional sense is production increasing, you cannot go on just fleecing him in the shape of land revenue or betterment levy or water cess.

Shri C. K. Nair (Outer Delhi): Is it a surplus State or a deficit State in foodgrains?

Shri Mahanty: Orissa is surplus because half of its population in the tribal areas go without food and that is mopped up by unscrupulous traders. I am sorry to say that these foodgrains which are crystallised blood drops of the people are sold in Calcutta market at fantastic prices. I am sorry and I am ashamed that the coalition Government had to put its imprimatur and seal of approval on the common food zone with West Bengal. We are a surplus State because we go hungry. But have you any right to exploit the people who are already exploited? It is apart from the question whether it is a surplus or deficit State.

Dr. Samantsinhar: Who would purchase the surplus?

Shri Mahanty: They are purchased in the Calcutta markets where the people have a higher purchasing power. The difference in Orissa price and the Calcutta price was of the order of about Rs. 20, if my information is correct. Be that as it may, here is a State which Gandhiji had described so aptly as 'epitome of India's poverty', whose economy is mainly dependent on agriculture, yet having vast natural resources. Therefore, I plead that as every dark cloud has a silver lining, even through all these turmoils, one good thing has emerged; we have pin-pointed the attention of the Centre to the basic problems of Orissa and that is the problem of poverty and I hope and believe that they will pay some attention to it.

Lastly—I am concluding in a minute—I should say, as I said earlier, the Union Finance Minister is in a very unenviable position because what he has done will not be certainly relished by the people of Orissa. But what can he do? Here is a Budget providing for Rs. 10 crores of deficit which means that the deficit amounts to about 25 per cent of the estimated total expenditure. This was a very unusual pattern, with the little experience that I have got about the State finances. The State finances unfortunately have no Nasik Press to stand by. It is unusual to provide for this huge deficit and if they have slashed it down, it is only to save themselves from the headache as to how to meet this deficit from the depleted resources. Be that as it may, the Union Finance Ministry would have been well-advised to strike a real balance between the needs of the State and the needs of the hour and their financial capacity. With these words, I beg to support the Budget proposals.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Sir, I am indeed very thankful for the seven speakers who have participated in this debate and except perhaps Prof. Ranga all the rest of them are from Orissa State. They have brought to bear on the general discussion their intimate knowledge of the Orissa affairs. 25 years ago, Orissa State came into being on the 1st of April, 1936 and perhaps in another three or four days, the Orissa State can as well celebrate its silver jubilee.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: We are celebrating it.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: So, they can have a look back on what they have done during the last 25 years. I know the people of Orissa had asked for a separate State and because they were torn into pieces in three or four States in Bihar, Orissa, Madras and perhaps in Central Provinces—they were brought into one State under one Government in 1936. Since then, they had the advantage of the merger of several princely States and the abolition of zamindari on the political side. Even on the economic side, I know a great deal of progress has been made during the last 25 years. Some of their dreams have been fulfilled after the advent of the Orissa State and therefore it is no use decrying that nothing has been done in the last 25 years. It will be a sad commentary on the leadership and on the people of Orissa if anybody were to say that they did not make much progress during the last 25 years; after all, 25 years is an auspicious period and we celebrate it with merriment and delight. We also look forward with a sort of renewed dedication to the people and see what we shall try to achieve in the next few years. I do not want any hon. Member of this House or elsewhere to say that their Governments, right from 1936 or so, have not been able to do much for the people. They can say that some progress has been made but more has to be done. That is so with every administration, whether it is municipal administration or State Administration or even the administration of the Government of India. We must admit that we have travelled quite a long way towards our goal but much more is to be traversed. But to say that nothing has been done from 1936, all because the administration was in the hands of the Congress Chief Ministers, is I think denying the facts of history. The people of Orissa also will not take it in that manner.

I have seen and I know Orissa to some extent. I used to halt at Cuttack and Puri and other places also on my way to Shantiniketan and back. I know the Orissa of today also and the progress that they have made during the last 25 years. A number of bridges have been built, and irrigation facilities, education facilities and hospital facilities have come in the last 25 years. The Burla College was opened. Their university was till yesterday in Andhra State. There was only that Berhampore College; that was in the Andhra University. They had not even a High Court. Looking back, an Oriya must certainly feel delighted and proud that some really good progress had been made in Orissa after the advent of his own province in the last 25 years. I do not say that it is all because of the Congress Ministry. That is a different matter. But during the last 25 years, they did make progress. Member after Member complained that Orissa being a backward State, the Government of India is not paying adequate attention to it. Shri Mahanty repeated twice the Gandhiji's saying that Orissa's poverty epitomises the poverty of India.

Sir, I did travel with Gandhiji in some of the Orissa villages some years ago when he was going on his *padayatra*. I have seen the people. They are really poor. The State Government with the co-operation of the Central Government also have been trying their utmost to improve the conditions of the people. But, Sir, I also have the advantage of having travelled the entire country. I have seen all the 15 States after coming to Delhi. I have been to Rajasthan, Assam and other States. I know the districts of Telengana also to some extent and also Rayalaseema. Wherever we go the same complaint is put against the Government of India, that the Government of India is not paying adequate attention to their own State or district. If we go to Jammu and Kashmir where we have spent crores of rupees from 1948, the same complaint comes from the M.L.A.s and Ministers and the common people. Similar is the case with Rajasthan or Assam. I know that in Telengana

[Dr. B. Gopala Reddi]

conditions are no better than the conditions in some of the districts of Orissa. They are very backward indeed. Even the elementary rights have been denied to them, all because it was in a princely State. Therefore, it is not as though all the districts in all the States are moving forward and the State of Orissa alone is lagging behind.

Sir, Orissa has got the Hirakud Project and the Rourkela project, two mighty things which will certainly bring in its wake increased prosperity to the land. Then again, it is a matter of time and some matters have to be consolidated. The full utilisation of the Hirakud waters have to be taken advantage of. Rourkela also must come into its full stature before we can say that all the benefits have accrued to the Orissa people.

Therefore, Government of India is in a very difficult position in this respect. Their own requirements, their own responsibilities are ever on the increase. Every Ministry, from Railways to Education and to Health, is making increasing demands on the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry. Again, it is not as though only the backward States are making demands. Even States like Bombay, West Bengal, Madras and Gujerat have their own problems and they press on the Planning Commission that they must have increased allocations during the Third Five Year Plan.

Sir, the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry have thought about these problems for several months now. We knew that the Third Five Year Plan was coming and a good deal of thought was put into the discussions. We know that our resources do not match with our requirements. There is an eternal battle between our requirements and our resources. Every Ministry, every State and every administration wants an increased provision to meet the requirements. But where are the resources to come from? That is an eternal question that confronts us. Of course, we are anxious to help Orissa. We are anxious to give assistance to Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh or Assam. But where are all these resources to come from? That is a question that confronts us at every turn, and there is no answer to it. Except by hard work, except by full exploitation of our own resources—our mineral resources or hydro resources—and increasing our own output in the industrial and agricultural sector we cannot bring increased prosperity. We can only bring increased prosperity by that slow process. The Third Five Year Plan is aiming at certain projects and commitments in expenditure. That will again bring increased prosperity. Thus we will have to go on our journey in the Fourth Plan and Fifth Plan also.

We cannot stop Bombay or Bengal from developing their own industries or agriculture till all other backward States also come on to their line. After all, we cannot achieve our Plan objectives and our national economy cannot progress if we stop all progressive States till all backward States also come on to their line. That will be a suicidal policy. So we will have to allow some of them to go ahead. At the same time, we will have also to look into regional disparities and help in developing States like Orissa. I do not want to be repeatedly told that Orissa is a backward State. That will neither help the people nor the Government. It is no use saying all the while that Gandhiji in 1922 or 1932 said that it epitomises the poverty of India. It does not help us. On the other hand it depresses us. Therefore, let us not call it a backward State. Let us call Orissa a developing State—not a fully developed State but a developing State. That is the word they are trying to use.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You have borrowed that word from Yugoslavia, I believe.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: It may be Yugoslavia or ECAFE. I am not ashamed to borrow words from Yugoslavia or anybody else.

Shri Mahanty: But please do not forget Gandhiji.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: But how long will you go on repeating it. Do you want to repeat it all the time that in 1922 or 1932—I do not remember the date—Gandhiji said this?

Shri Mahanty: You all along go on repeating what Gandhiji said.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Then you will have to tell Gandhiji that even though he said it some years ago we have by our own hard work come to a stage where Orissa is no more a backward State or a poor State but it is a fast developing State and the people are happy with the new set of circumstances.

Then, Sir, certain political matters also have been introduced into this, as to whether the termination of the coalition government was proper or not and whether the political parties acted in a responsible manner or not. These are all matters beyond my purview. and they have been discussed here perhaps on the floor of the House adequately. I do not want to go into those political matters. Anyhow, I wish Orissa had a popular government on the occasion of their silver jubilee. But that could not be there. I do not know who is to be blamed for it. whether it is the Congress or the Gantantra Parishad or whether it is due to other circumstances. I do not want to enter into all those details. Anyway, it is a pity that Orissa is deprived of a popular Government—I can share that sentiment with my hon. friends.

Sir, strangely enough a Congress Minister is now defending a Gantantra Parishad Budget. The budget was prepared by a Gantantra Parishad Finance Minister in Orissa With certtain modifications a Congress Minister is defending it. (*Interruption*). The coalition is still continuing, that is what I want to say. Though it has terminated in Orissa it is continuing here till 1st April or so till the Budget is passed. We are still continuing that coalition.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Is it so hard to break?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Sir, the Budget was entirely prepared by the Gantantra Parishad Finance Minister. I have no complaints to make. But, of course, when it was brought to us we had to look into the matter. If it was presented in the Orissa Assembly we had no say in the matter. Now that it has come to the Government of India we do not want to allow to be shown to the country that a deficit of Rs. 10.26 crores is there especially when we are inaugurating the Third Five Year Plan with high hopes. We do not want State after State to come with deficit budgets to the magnitude of Rs. 10.26 crores.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You want to hide it?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Therefore, we tried to revise it, otherwise we had to take the entire responsibility without any discretion at all in the matter and present it as though it was coming from us. Then hon. Members certainly will criticise and ask how we are allowing a deficit of Rs. 10.26 crores and how we are going to bridge the gulf. Therefore, after all, being responsible to this hon. House, we have to take into cognizance all the facts. We have now reduced the deficit of Rs. 10.26 crores to Rs. 4.19 crores. That is what we have done. We have allowed the major items of expenditure and major items of taxation to remain. We have not tampered with them. Therefore, it retains its intrinsic character, and whether it is good or bad to a large extent the Gantantra Parishad also should shoulder the responsibility. It cannot merely say that the entire thing was done by the Congress or by Dr. Mahtab. Together

[Dr. B. Gpala Reddi]

they produced this Budget and we have brought down the deficit to this extent by retaining all the salient features of the Budget. Anyway, it was a novel experiment namely, he coalition. Some commend it and some decry it. Some say that the political consciousness of the people is now in a wrong direction. Some people say that because they had a stable Government they had some sort of administration and they wanted more money for developmental work. But this is a moot question and I do not want to enter into this controversy. After all, now that the Home Minister has annunced that the elections will be held early in June, I hope a new popular Government will be installed at least by 1st July.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): Long before the Home Minister announced it, it was announced by the President of the Orissa Provincial Congress Committee.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: After all, every political party has a right to say what they want to say. The Communist Party want to say something, and the Ganatantra Parishad want to say something, and so on.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He has misunderstood it. The point is, on the 23rd of this month, the President of the Provincial Congress Committee, or a person on his behalf, in Orissa said that early in June the elections are coming, although the Prime Minister here was not in a position to tell us even on the 21st, that the elections are going to be held.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I do not know why we are being found fault with for ordering mid-term elections. Otherwise, as the Home Minister said yesterday, we will have to come before the House twice—once at the end of six months and again sometime in January, and we have to ask for the extension of the President's rule twice. On the other hand, as we have done in the case of Kerala and in the case of the then Andhra State, we have done the same thing in the case of Orissa. There is nothing unusual. In Andhra, for instance, the Government of Andhra was taken over by the Centre in November, 1954, and the Government of India ordered an election in February, 1955, after four or five months. Likewise, in Kerala, after so much of agitation, the Ministry was dissolved and the Government taken over, and elections were ordered in four or five months thereafter. There is, therefore, nothing unusual in the case of Orissa. I do not know why the Communist Party or the PSP are finding fault with us, instead of congratulating and complimenting us for ordering fresh elections.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is very difficult to make you understand. You will take time to understand it.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I do not want to understand it either. I am a believer in democracy, and I want to....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Democracy to suit your convenience.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Instead of keeping the administration in the hands of the Central Government, we are trying to have an election in three or four months. As we know, in England, the Opposition parties are never consulted at the time of the dissolution of Parliament or when they hold general election. I do not know why the Opposition is trying to find fault with us. Questions such as, "The opposition parties are not consulted" and "Have you consulted the Communist Party, have you consulted the Ganatantra Parishad," etc., have been raised. I do not know, and perhaps it will be a very unfortunate precedent for any Government to be consulting the Opposition parties.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is very difficult!

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: It is not because of the Political body—the Orissa Provincial Congress Committee —that the Home Minister announced yesterday about the mid-term elections, but it is because in pursuance of the consistent policy which they have been following in Kerala and Andhra Pradesh and other States.

Shri Rajendra Singh: What about Punjab?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: For a few months, the President's rule was there. I think it was for 14 months; I do not remember the length of the period. (*Interruption*).

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I do not want to yield.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): They are afraid of losing the elections!

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I am not an astrologer. I do not want to prophesy what is going to happen in June, but I thought that the political parties must be ready for any dissolution and an early election. I do not know why they should be fighting shy of a general election.

Some Hon. Members: No body is fighting shy.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: If it is in March or April, it is all right; if it is in June, you are not prepared.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: He is forcing the election on the State. He is misinterpreting facts.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I thought that the Communist Party, at least in Parliament, wanted an election and wanted the democratic set-up of things, and they do not want the Congress Government at the Centre to be incharge of the Orissa Government. But it was said, "You, the Congress people, are trying to do it for your own sake, to mobilise your strength", and we do not want to be accused of all these things. We want to have an early election. I fail to understand the other political parties trying to condemn the Congress Government because we are ordering an early election. The Congress Government at the Centre is ordering an early election, but we are not responsible for the dissolution of the coalition Government or the supersession of the popular Government in Orissa. Anyway that is a political matter, and I suppose in all political matters we get a little excited. Even the budget was being viewed in this way: each hon. Member who spoke on the Budget, including you yourself, have viewed it from their own point of view. It looked as though they were trying to begin their election campaign right from Parliament.

Mr. Chairman: Not in the House.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: The Raja Sahab said that the Prime Minister has gone to Rourkela to inaugurate the election campaign. I do not know how he got that impression. I do not know whether the Prime Minister has gone there to inaugurate any such campaign. But he has certainly gone to Rourkela.

Shri M. B. Thakore (Patan): When the Ministers started giving election speeches in the Parliament. It is natural that others follow suit.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: All the political parties must be alert and vigilant and they must be prepared. There is no question of anybody being indifferent about the election.

Mr. Chairman: May I remind the hon. Minister that he has to complete the reply by 4:45? So, he need not reply to the interruptions; he may proceed.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi and others said that they do not see any big thing being done in the budget. I thought they werelooking at it from their own point of view. What Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi is likely to say in May and

[Dr. B. Gopala Reddi]

June, he is trying to say even in March! After, all, we are on the eve of the general election, and you are all going to approach the people. You are giving a little sample of it even in this budget discussion. It is natural, and it is upto them to criticise the budget or support it. Anyhow, I must say that the Orissa Government have done a good piece of job there in their very difficult position, and they have tried to present a budget. We on our side have only reduced the revenue deficit from Rs. 10·26 crores to Rs. 4·19 crores.

Then they said that the additonal taxation is all unrealistic and that we are not likely to realise it. In all these criticisms, there has been a little emphasis on the wrong side. After all, every Government, when it imposes a new taxation, may not be able to realise full revenue out of it in the first year, but later on, it gets tied up with its own machinery which will be geared up to collect the entire revenue and will be able to realise what it is trying to get from the new additional taxation. Much of the criticism was about the Pay Commission's scale of pay there, and they have been criticised for deleting that item of Rs. 1·97 crores. Here, the Finance Minister was quite explicit and clear when he said that there was no use dropping it or negativing the State Government's proposals. I want to assure the hon. Members also that it is not our intention to do anything to negative their proposals. They have accepted the recommendations of their own Pay Commission, and we congratulate them. But the point is, apart from trying to bring down the deficit, the Finance Minister said that " the details of the recommendations made by the Committee are yet to be examined and it will take sometime before these can be implemented." Even here, when the Central Pay Commission's recommendations were before the Government here, it took several months before we issued orders. We had to consult so many departments and so many data had to be collected. It was months before we issued the final orders, and I can say from my personal experience that even today there are some matters pending, awaiting final orders. Some of the departments are asking, "Why are you not implementing them" and so on. So, it takes time, and it will take some time before these can be implemented. The Finance Minister has said:

> "It has, therefore, been decided to omit for the present.."

I want to emphasise this—

> "the lump provision included for this purpose".

It is only a lump provision. There were no details; they had no exact data to show how much it is going to cost. They simply said, Rs. 1·97 crores on an *ad hoc* basis. We wanted to be more exact and we wanted to know the details. It is our intention to approach Parliamentary Supplementary demands in the course of the year. The Finance Minister has said:

> "It is my intention to approach the Parliament by means of Supplementary Demands during the course of the year as soon as the State Government is in a position to frame a realistic estimate of their requirements on this account."

We cannot be more explicit than this. There is no intention of departing from their intentions. When there is a realistic estimate of their requirements, certainly they can bring forward their own supplementary demands in their own Assembly or if it is still under the President's administration, we can bring forward the supplementary demands.

The idea is not also to depart from the date. If they had said that this would come into effect from 1st March, even if they give it in July, it can be given retrospective effect and this will take effect from 1st March. So, I do not want this to be said against us that the Orissa Government wanted to do something and the Central Government in their cussedness deleted that provision. We do want that proper salaries should be paid to our non-gazetted staff. I am glad the Orissa Government took courage and wanted to implement the pay scales recommended by the Pay Commission.

Coming to taxation, I am glad there was not much vehement criticism against the taxation proposals, though some hon. Members called it unrealistic, unrealisable, etc. I do not know why it should be termed like that. Again, there was some little doubt whether we are departing from our policy of prohibition, because we have shown an increase in excise revenue to the extent of Rs. 1.32 crores. Out of Rs. 2.87 crores, Rs. 1.32 crores will come from additional excise revenue. That is the experience of most of the State Governments which are trying to pursue the policy of prohibition.

For instance, in Mysore, they have prohibition in about 4 or 5 districts, but still revenue is the same, because in other districts, there is so much of money in their hands, perhaps some inflation and things like that and the standard of living in other districts is going up. You go on incerasing the area of prohibition, but the revenue is the same. That is the experinece in Mysore.

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chitaldrug): They drink more individually.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: What about collectively?

In Orissa also, We must take cognizance of the fact that their auction receipts are going up year after year. In Telangana, there is no prohibition, but year after year the revenue is going up very steadily, though there is prohibition in Andhra. Therefore, in Orissa also, they are auctioning some of the foreign liquor shops and their revenues are increasing. So, this increase in excise revenue is expected to bring in Rs. 1.32 crores.

Then, proposed consolidation of the cess on land revenue and enhancement of rents as the result of settlement operations is expected to bring Rs. 41 lakhs. Revision of irrigation rates following the enactment of the Orissa Irrigation Act will bring in Rs. 45 lakhs.

Shri Mahanty said, "I do not want land revenue to be collected at all. I want the liquidation of land revenue, it should not be a source of revenue for the Government. Even as I want water, the land also requires water and so there should not be any irrigation cess. Even as I get water free, the land must get water free." May I point out that in municipal areas, water is not free? I am not getting drinking water without paying for it to the municipality. When even drinking water is being taxed by the municipality, I do not see why irrigation rates should not be charged and increased if necessary. The Planning Commission still believes that in our rural sector, the land revenue and irrigation rates should certainly be enhanced to get additional resources for the States' requirements. They still feel that in certain States at least the rural peasants are not paying adequate land revenue and irrigation rates. In recent years the Planning Commission was impressing upon the State Governments to enhance the water rates, the betterment levy, etc. I do not know when we can abolish land revenue. May be after 10 or 15 years, when there is so much of industrial activity, perhaps we can forego the land revenue. But in the present state of finance, I do not think any State Government will be able to abolish altogether land revenue. They have to depend increasingly upon land revenue irrigation rates.

[Dr. B. Gopala Reddi]

The proposed imposition of a tax on passenger fares and freights is expected to bring in about Rs. 26 lakhs. Again, most of the States have done that. In Madras, Andhra, everywhere they have imposed additional taxation on passenger fares. I do not see why Orissa also should not try to get a little more money from this source.

Everytime whenever there is a little taxation measure, the common man comes into the picture. They say, it is going to hit the uncommon man. In orissa, who is that uncommon man from whom I can got that additional taxation? We have abolished the zamindaries and princely States. There are no big industrialists in Orissa. Who is that uncommon man from whom any Government can get money.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: How much do you get from the mineral resources of Orissa?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: *Bhoomata* has got so much of gold, diamond and mineral resources, but it requires crores of rupees of investment to be exploited. Therefore, there is no use merely saying *Ratnagarbha*, *Bhoogarbha Hiranyagarbha* and all that. It requires crores of rupees for exploitation and that amount has to be found.

Then, there was some criticism that Orissa was given only Rs. 160 crores for the third Plan. Even within that Rs. 160 crores, perhaps the Orissa Government was asked to get the necessary resources. If they ask Rs. 200 crores or Rs. 250 crores, immediately the Planning Commission will say, "Where are your resources? How are you going to raise it?" I am glad when the third Plan for Orissa was being finalised, there was a popular Government and the whole thing was finalised in consultation with the Chief Minister and the Finance Minister there. I am happy that at least at that point there was a popular Government. Otherwise, if the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry here say during the President's rule that Rs. 160 crores may be given to Orissa, there would have been big criticism that we have done it arbitrarily and we have not taken the requirements of Orissa into consideration. In full consultation with the State Government and with all the departmental people, the Planning Commission came to the conclusion that Orissa should be given only Rs. 160 crores and not more, though their requirement was certainly much higher than what the resources warranted.

The other administrative matters will certainly be looked into by the State Government and the Governor, because for another three months—April, May and June—the Governor will be in charge, and all the administrative criticisms, whenever there is wastage of expenditure, etc. will certainly be looked into. Shri Pahigrahi complained that the expenditure on police is on the increase. That is not peculiar to Orissa. When some of our towns are becoming bigger, when there are industrial areas where a large number of people are being employed, certainly we have to maintain law and order. In some cases, law and order takes a very high priority even before social services. We cannot escape from the fact that we have to give them law and order before we give them schools and hospitals.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: It has become a police State.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: You may call it police State; I call it a Welfare State. In a Welfare State, law and order is a very essential point. Otherwise, all your schools and hospitals will mean nothing when there is a fear of property and fear of life, when children cannot go to schools safely. What is the use of opening schools when the children are likely to be kidnapped on the way? (*Interruption*). Therefore, there is nothing peculiar in that and I may assure the hon. Member that all the administrative matters that were raised here will be looked into. The Secretaries of most of the spending departments are here. They have watched the proceedings of this House. Whatever suggestions have been made here will certainly be examined by the Secretaries and by the Governor ultimately. I need not go into all the matters like Raj Bhawan expenditure and so on which have been raised. I do not know how any State Government can function without a residence for the Governor, as long as we have got the Governor under the Constitution. After all, when there is a Governor, we must give him residence and things like that. As Shri Jaganatha Rao has stated, since the seat of the Government is Bhuvaneshwar, the Governor has also to be there, instead of being at Puri or Cuttack.

I am very happy that hon. Members have given very useful suggestions. There was the complaint that there was lack of time and the budget papers were given to hon. Members only yesterday. In spite of that, they were able to come forward with very useful suggestions. I do not know what would have happened if we had supplied those papers two or three days ago, when without any time they have given so many very useful suggestions, and seven hon. Members have participated in the debate. All the administrative matters will be looked into by the Governor. I am thankful to the hon. Members for having given me an opportunity to defend the budget prepared by a Ganatantra Parishad Ministry.

16.42 hrs.

ORISSA* DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNTS

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put to vote the Demands for Grants on Account in respect of the State of Orissa for 1961-62.

The question is:

> "That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President on account out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of the following Demands entered in second column thereof:

Demands Nos. 1 to 51, 53 to 55, 57, 58 and 60.

The motion was adopted

[*The motions for Orissa Demands for Grants on Account which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below*—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 1—ELECTION AND OTHER EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE HOME DEPARTMENT

> "That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,67,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Election and other Expenditure relating to the Home Department'."

DEMAND No. 2—JAILS

> "That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,22,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of

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*Moved, with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Speaker]
payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND NO. 3—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,46,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 4—EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE PLANNING AND CO-ORDINATION AND POLITICAL AND SERVICES DEPARTMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,00,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Expenditure relating to the Planning and Co-ordination and Political and Services Departments'."

DEMAND NO. 5—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, ETC.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,41,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Community Development Projects, etc'."

DEMAND NO. 6—RIVER VALLEY DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,78,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'River Valley Development'."

DEMAND NO. 7—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 85,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

DEMAND NO. 8—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND NO. 9—MINISTERS, CIVIL SECRETARIAT AND OTHER EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,06,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Ministers, Civil Secretariat and Other Expenditure relating to the Finance Department'."

DEMAND NO. 10—PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,90,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 11—EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 91,15,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Expenditure relating to the Education Department'."

DEMAND No. 12—TAXATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,49,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Taxation'."

DEMAND No. 13—LAND REVENUE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,84,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

DEMAND No. 14—EXCISE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,58,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Excise'."

DEMAND No. 15—REGISTRATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,01,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Registration'."

DEMAND No. 16—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,26,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'District Administration and Other Expenditure relating to the Revenue Department'."

DEMAND No. 17—EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,76,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Expenditure relating to the Industries Department'."

DEMAND No. 18—CIVIL AND SESSIONS COURT AND OTHER EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE LAW DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,66,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Civil and Sessions Court and Other Expenditure relating to the Law Department'."

DEMAND No. 19—STATIONERY AND PRINTING AND OTHER EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,06,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment

[Mr. Speaker]

during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing and Other Expenditure relating to the Commerce Department'."

DEMAND NO. 20—LABOUR AND EMIGRATION AND EMPLOYMENT ORGANISATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,38,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Labour and Emigration and Employment Organisation'."

DEMAND NO. 21—TRIBAL AND RURAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,80,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Tribal and Rural Welfare Department'."

DEMAND NO. 22—MEDICAL AND OTHER EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,78,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Medical and Other Expenditure relating to the Health Department'."

DEMAND NO. 23—PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,22,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. 24—IRRIGATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,63,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND NO. 25—CIVIL WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11,03,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Civil Works'."

DEMAND NO. 26—STATE LEGISLATURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,09,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'State Legislature'."

DEMAND NO. 27—PUBLIC WORKS COMMON ESTABLISHMENT AND OTHER EXPENDITURE RELATION TO THE WORKS DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,11,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Public Works Common Establishment and Other Expenditure relating to the Works Department'."

DEMAND NO. 28—ELECTRICITY SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,76,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Electricity Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 29—TAXES ON VEHICLES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,20,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'."

DEMAND NO. 30—TRANSPORT SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,16,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Conslidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Transport Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 31—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,28,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 32—FISHERIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,84,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Fisheries'."

DEMAND NO. 33—CO-OPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,57,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Co-operation'."

DEMAND NO. 34—CONRIBUTION TO LOCAL BODIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,75,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Contribution to Local Bodies'."

DEMAND NO. 35—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,92,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND NO. 36—PUBLIC RELATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,90,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Public Relations'."

DEMAND NO. 37—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,68,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND 38—SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,63,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Supply Department'."

DEMAND NO. 39—HIRAKUD DAM PROJECT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,70,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Hirakud Dam Project'."

DEMAND NO 40—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

"That a sum that exceeding Rs. 4,40,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Community Development Project'."

DEMAND NO. 41—LOANS TO LOCAL FUNDS, GOVERNMENT SERVANTS, ETC.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,75,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Loans to Local Funds, Government servants etc.'."

DEMAND NO. 42—COMPENSATION FOR ABOLITION OF ZAMINDARY SYSTEM AND OTHER EXPENDITURE RELATING TO REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,91,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Compensation for abolition of Zamindary system and Other Expenditure relating to Revenue Department'."

DEMAND NO. 43—ELECTRICITY SCHEMES OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT AND OTHER EXPENDITURE RALATING TO THE WORKS DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,62,95,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Electricity schemes outside The Revenue Account and Other Expenditure relating to the Works Department.'."

DEMAND NO. 44—AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS AND RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,64,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Agricultural improvements and research'."

DEMAND NO. 45—STATE SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,99,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'State Schemes of Government Trading'."

DEMAND NO. 46—ROAD TRANSPORT SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,000 be granted to the

President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Road Transport schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 47—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF CIVIL WORKS RELATING TO HEALTH (L.S.G.) DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,66,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Public Health and Capital Account of Civil works relating to Health (L.S.G.) Department'."

DEMAND NO. 48—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,53,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Industrial Development '."

DEMAND NO. 49—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS (CHANDBALI)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Ports (Chandbali)'."

DEMAND NO. 50—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS (PARADIP)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,68,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Ports (Paradip)'."

DEMAND NO. 51—SUBSIDISED INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEME

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme'."

DEMAND NO. 53—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF OTHER WORKS RELATING TO HOME DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Account of Other Works relating to Home Department'."

DEMAND NO. 54—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,20,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 55—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT (CO-OPERATION) DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,12,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which

[Mr. Speaker]

will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of "Capital Expenditure relating to Development (Co-operation) Department'."

DEMAND NO. 57.—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT (VETERINARY) DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,27,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Expenditure relating to Development (Veterinary) Department'."

DEMAND NO. 58—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF OTHER WORKS RELATING TO THE PLANNING AND CO-ORDINATION (GRAM PANCHAYAT) DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,17,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Account of other works relating to the Planning and Co-ordination (Gram Panchayat) Department'."

DEMAND NO. 60—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF CIVIL WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,75,000 be granted to the President, on Account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Account of Civil works'."

16.43 hrs.

ORISSA APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL*

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa for the services of a part of the financial year 1961-62.

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa for the services of a part of the financial year 1961-62."

The motion was adopted.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I introduce† the Bill.

I beg to move†:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa for the services of a part of the financial year 1961-62, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa for the services of a part of the financial year 1961-62, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule. Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed"

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II-Section 2, dated 28-3-61.

†Introduced and moved with the recommendation of the President.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

16.45 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs I hope no hon. Member was in possession of the House. Shri Datar.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as it was pointed out yesterday by a number of hon. Members, the Home Ministry has been dealing with a number of States and activities, and that is the reason why I am intervening in this debate to answer a number of important points raised by the hon. Members. Before I do so, I should like to point out some of the striking features of this year's debate.

We are having this debate for a number of years, naturally, after the Constitution and generally, as the House is aware, we are treated to strong adverse criticism specially on a number of matters. There are certain hardy annuals which are usually referred to. One is the criticism of our officers. Secondly, we are also told what we ought to do about the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Lastly, the question of corruption was often brought in. I am very happy that this time all these usual items of criticism are more or less left in the background though certain hon. Members have referred to them to a certain extent.

I might also point out that during the last six years the Home Ministry had the advantage of the guidance of one of the outsanding personalities in India, the late Shri Pant. Ever since his advent in this Ministry early in 1955, we were having his guidance continuously. Not only so far as the Ministry's affairs were concerned, but, may I say, generally his advice was of inestimable value to the Government of India. He introduced in the Home Ministry in particular a number of new items. He gave a fillip to the need for improving the lot of our people, namely, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. He also placed very high emphasis on the need to maintain the efficiency of the services and to root out corruption to the fullest extent possible. It is his work during the last six years that had been responsible for bringing in a number of improvements and a number of items of progress so far as the Home Ministry is concerned. Therefore it was a matter of grantification to me that hon. Members from all sides of the House were prompt in paying their tribute to the great service that was rendered to the nation by the late Pantji.

I am also happy to see that all the sections of this House have joined in giving their good wishes and blessings to the new Home Minister who has taken his place. It is not for me to refer to the silent but earnest manner and not ostentatious but still impressive manner in which our new Home Minister has been carrying on his work. I am confident that your good wishes and the good wishes and the greetings of all sides of the House will be a source of great strength and of great inspiration to the hon. Home Minister in particular and to all of us in the Home Ministry in general.

Before I deal with the various items, naturally I have to take the question of the services first. So far as the services are concerned, my hon. friend, Shri Mathur, raised a number of important points. With some of them I agree; with others it is rather difficult to do so because the suggestions that he has made are more or less of a new character if not somewhat odd in the context of India's administrative set-up. He said that the best officers have to be available at the district level. It is true that our administration has to be carried on to

[Shri Datar]

the largest possible extent by the head of the district, namely, the District Magistrate, the Collector or the Deputy Commissioner as he is called in certain States. May I assure him that fairly senior officers are in charge of our districts.

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): Some happen to be junior.

Shri Datar: May I also point out that our officers at the district level also have been imbued with the new spirit of service and dedication to the cause of India's administration. Therefore, on the whole, except for some exceptions here and there as my hon. friend points out, we have a good set of fairly experienced and competent officers who are at the helm of affairs in our districts.

The second point that my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur made was that apart from the experience that they gather they should also pass through, what he called, a refresher training course. I agree with him, because I shall be pointing out that we are now having what is known as a National Academy of Administration. Formerly, as you are aware, we had in Delhi proper a school for the training of IAS probationers. We had another refresher training school at Simla. It was considered that both these schools should be brought together and that we should also extend the scope of the training at this National Academy of Administration. And for this reason all this training is at one place and not only the IAS officers but also the Central Services officers of the higher levels are all trained at Mussourie where we have purchased, as the House knows, a large estate for the purpose of locating this great Academy. We have also taken steps to see that officers go there for passing through a refresher course, say, once in eight or ten years. That is a suggestion which is in the right direction, and I am happy to point out to Shri Harish Chandra Mathur in particular and to the honourable House in general that we are aware of this aspect of the question, namely, that oftentimes it is advantageous to have our officers, even of some experience, to go through this refresher course. May I also point out that the Police Training College at Mount Abu has also refresher classes, and oftentimes fairly senior officers like Deputy Superintendents of Police and District Superintendents of Police are also sent there by the State Governments for purposes of improving the quality of their work, because when they pass through such a course it has certain definite advantages? That is the reason. So, may I point out that we have already implemented these suggestions?

Now, the third suggestion and, as I stated, a very novel suggestion that my hon. friend has made is that the top offices should be occupied by political persons drawn from the party in power. That is certainly an odd suggestion, though there are certain countries in the world, like, the U.S.A., where certain offices have, what you can call, a political bearing. That is, when the new President comes into office a number of officers also are appointed by him, and they naturally have a particular view that the President has. But may I point out to my hon. friend that here in India we are following the model of the British Constitution—unwritten Constitution it might be, but the British administrative system we are following to the largest extent. Yesterday, after I heard my hon. friend I looked into one of the best books on Administration by one who had been the Home Minister or a Minister in the United Kingdom for twelve years—he had recently visited India also—namely Mr. Herbert Morrison. His book is named, I believe, *People and Parliament*, and there he has pointed out how the permanent civilians of the United Kingdom always behave. Naturally, they have to carry on their work efficiently, but even if one party goes out of power and the other party comes into power the next day, the officers have to follow the new policy, whatever Government is in power, Mr. Morrison, I believe, is Lord Morrison now.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): I have read that book very carefully. It is not a new book. It was published long back.

Shri Datar: It is not a new book, but whatever it is, it is a good book.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Formerly, he was Mr. Herbert Morrison.

Shri Datar: Therein, he has pointed out the instance of certain officers who had been working under Mr. Churchill; then, Mr. Attlee came on the field as Prime Minister, and he found to his complete satisfaction that these officers were not only efficient in a general way but were dependable for the purpose of carrying out the policies of the Labour Government of the United Kingdom.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I respectfully submit .

Shri Datar: May I continue, Sir? Thus, we are following the policy of having permanent officials. So far as the general policies are concerned, it is their duty to follow up or to adjust themselves to the policies of the Government in power. Subject to this, I do not like personally that our officers should have any further political bearing or any further political connections, because the officers have to carry on a very important work.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): The hon. Minister is utterly mistaken. Everyone of those officers has his political affiliations.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Everyone has his political outlook. The Prime Minister said just the oposite of it.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, Shall I ask the hon. Minister to sit down, so that hon. Members may go on? There is no meaning in this.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Can I seek a clarification? . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member had his chance earlier. There is no meaning in going on interrogating in this manner.

Shri Datar: I may point out to my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma that if our officers indulge in politics, then, naturally, they are subject to the disciplinary proceedings under the Government Servants' Conduct Rules; whenever it is found that they take a political view, then, naturally, they are subject or they are liable to punishment under the Government Servants' Conduct Rules. There is a very clear rule made in this regard, and, therefore, let us try to follow this system that has worked well even after the Constitution has come into force, and it might not be proper at this stage to change over to a new system which perhaps has certain hazards in its own course. Therefore, it is very difficult to accept this suggestion. Let my hon. friend consider the conditions in India, and I am confident that he himself will find it better and more advisable to have the present system of officials keeping aloof from politics. May I point out also that the duty of the officers is to carry on the administration in an objective manner, to tender proper advice etc.? Especially, so far as the higher officers are concerned, after they give their advice, it is the Minister or the Government that has to take the decision and this decision, whatever it is—it may or may not be to the liking of the officers—hes to be loyally implemented by our officers. This is the present set-up and I believe that it is a correct set-up.

In this regard, my hon. friend raised one more question. He stated that the officers who go to the secretariat either at the State level or at the Central level remain there, and they do not go back to the districts. That is not the correct position at all. Here, I may point out that we have what is known as a tenure system of three years or four years or five years, as the case may be, and officers are called from the Centre. Even so far as

[Shri Datar]

the IAS and the IPS officers are concerned, we are not having any cadre in the Central Government, but we borrow officers from the State Governments on what is known as the tenure system, and after the period is over, except in the case of a small number, whom we retain with the consent of the State Governments themselves, we return the officers. Fortunately, in this respect, a question had been asked by an hon. Member, namely Shri Damar, a few days ago. He wanted to know how many officers had come to the Centre and how many had been sent back. I gave the answer on the 12th December, 1960. The number of officers retained is 15. 15 of these officers have been retained here in our own pool. We have made certain arrangements with the concurrence of the State Governments according to which they have allowed these officers to remain here. This is what I bring to the notice of hon. Members. 245 officers whom we had borrowed from State Governments, who were here on a tenure system, have been returned during the last 11 years.

17 hrs.

Now, to give specific figures, in 1959, 22 officers were returned to State Governments and in 1960, 58 officers were so returned. Therefore, it is not only a one-way road; it is a two-way road. Secondly, on certain occasions, even the officers in the Central Secretariat Service are being sent down to districts for the purpose of enabling them to get acquainted with actual experience at the district level—what is known as field experience. Therefore, in addition to following the tenure system as fully as possible, we also send down our officers to the States for the purpose of getting what is known as field experience. That, I hope, will satisfy hon. Members.

It was further stated—Shri Surendranath Dwivedy from Orissa said it —that we were not fair to what he called the promoted officers in the IAS. You are aware that in respect of the IAS, we have got officers who are direct recruits, after they pass what is known as the all-India competitive examination held by the UPSC. They are taken in the service; naturally, they have to pass through certain administrative courses. After they receive training at all levels, they go up to the higher posts. In other cases, whenever there are officers of State Governments, this is what we do under our rules: these officers are promoted to the IAS or are appointed to the IAS through what is known as the promotion quota. So far as this quota is concerned, naturally we have to take fairly senior officers, officers with 8 years experience, as Deputy Collectors or in posts which are equivalent in character and duties. They are eligible for consideration in appointment to the IAS through the promotion quota.

In this case, I may point out that there is a Selection Committee presided over by a member of the UPSC. The recommendations of that Committee go before the UPSC and after their approval, these officers are appointed to the I.A.S.

Thus, we have two categories of officers: one is under the category of direct recruits and the other are the promotees. May I assure my hon friend, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, who is not here, that after they are taken together, all these officers are treated on the same footing, both in respect of seniority and confirmation? Naturally they have to pass through certain stages. In respect of the fixation of their pay, it is done after taking into account the amount of experience they have. Then they enter the IAS cadre. They are then entitled to further increment in the pay scale. There is no discrimination, there is no differentiation made. My hon. friend Shri Dwivedy was not right in saying that there is anything done by way of causing unfairness or discrimination to one set of officers against the other. What is required is that their service must be proper, and they are entitled—all are entitled—to equal treatment either in respect of further promotions or in respect of seniority or in respect of confirmations. This misapprehension that my hon. friend has has absolutely no basis at all. In the circumstances, you will agree, Sir, that what has been done is a proper one, even in respect of the fixation of pay. He stated that it was highly disadvantagenous to these promotees. May I point out that it is not disadvantageous at all? Certain powers have been reserved according to which it is always seen that they get something more here than what they were getting under the State Governments, and never less All these principles are duly followed, and, therefore, no discrimination is made. All are treated alike as members of the I.A.S.

Then, before I deal with the question of the Central Government employees strike—I shall be giving some were added to the Gvernment Ser- to which certain hon Members made a reference—I should like to refer to the new rules, the two rules that were added to the Government Servants Conduct Rules. They are 4(a) and 4(b). So far as 4(a) is concerned, under it, it is not open to a Government servant to take part in any demonstrations. This rule 4(a) has been found to be perfectly *intra vires* by the High Courts. This point also should be noted. So far as 4(b) is concerned, that was regarding their joining certain associations which were not recognised by the Central Government. In respect of this, it is true that recently there was a judgement of the Bombay High Court, where it was stated that this particular rule 4(b) hit the fundamental rights under the Constitution. A copy of that judgment has not yet been received here. Government are examining that position, and Government would consider whether any appeal is necessary, or what action or policy the Government should follow so far as 4(b) is concerned. If this is taken into account, it would not be correct to say that Government are by-passing the judgment of a High Court. That is not the correct position.

Shri Tangamani: The point is: if the rule is not going to be deleted, what is to happen to those employees against whom there is action taken under 4(b)? That is the point raised by Shri Prabhat Kar.

Shri Datar: I shall then deal with one question to which reference was made by a number of hon. Members. They contended that in respect of the Central Government employees' strike, Government was rather unfair. May I, in the first place, point out that the Central Government employees' strike was an absolutely unwise and misguided affair? Within a few days, the persons who were responsible for this unfortunate strike had to come down, and the strike was called off. Then naturally, the question arose as to how the Government should deal with those who took part in the strike, or who carried out the orders of the so-called leaders of the Government employees' associations. Government laid down certain principles for following in this respect. One was that Government made a distinction between those who actively abetted the strike, who took an active part in carrying on the strike—and the active part, may I point out to hon. Members, consisted in even intimidating other Government servants to join the strike—and the ordinary Government servants who did not actively take part. They form a class by themselves. You would agree that in the interest of discipline the conduct of these officers was far from satisfactory. In fact, they were guilty of what you may call gross misconduct as government employees. This category was kept aside.

The largest category was that of ordinary government servants who did not take part in it in the way in which active participation was sought for by these so-called leaders. What they did was this. They were misguided into absenting themselves from duty for some time. In other words, they were not actual participants to the fullest degree. So far as these were concerned, Government naturally took a more or less lenient attitude. You would agree that when government servants enter service

[Shri Datar]

they are bound by restrictions or by the Government Servants Conduct Rules. Therefore, in the interest of maintaining discipline certain action has to be taken against this class of persons whose conduct was highly unsatisfactory or whose conduct amounted almost to gross misconduct.

I would be giving figures to show how in respect of the former class Government have been not merely indulgent but over-indulgent. So far as the other classes are concerned, there also, after considering all the matters Government came to the conclusion that even in their case something should be done without affecting the dictates of discipline.

I would give very interesting figures. Some of them I placed before this House when there was a half-an-hour discussion a few days ago. These figures are tell-tale figures. I shall first take the case of suspensions. The total number of persons who were suspended was 27,098. Out of them, after considering all the circumstances and the gravity or otherwise of the misconduct—whether it was technical or substanital, whether it was gross, all that was taken into account—26,837 have been reinstated in service. So, at present the order of suspension remains only against 261 out of 27,098 who were placed under suspension. That order operates today only in the case of those whose conduct was grossly unfair as government servants; and that is 261.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Does it mean that their cases are not now under consideration?

Shri Datar: To the extent that is necessary, they would be considered. I am now pointing out to my friend the extremely low figure of the retention of the order of suspension. That may kindly be noted.

In respect of dismissals or removals. Dismissal or removal is the next stage. 2,065 persons had been either dismissed from service or removed from service. Out of them, I may tell the House that 1,836 have been reinstated; and at present only 229 are under orders of dismissal or removal. Then, let me mention the figures about temporary employees. In the case of temporary employees, the order would be one of discharge. 2137 Government servants had been discharged. Out of them 2011 have been reinstated in the temporary service that they were holding and the order of removal and discharge remains only as against 126, and departmental proceedings are pending at present against 321 persons. My hon. friend wanted to know the number of such cases. In respect of cases that went to court, you are aware that disciplinary proceedings are started. When the facts are of a very grave nature, naturally they have to be placed before the courts of law. In that respect also, without tiring the House with numerous figures, I shall point out that 11876 persons had been prosecuted either under the Ordinance or under the other Acts for intimidation, coercion or for similar offences or even sabotage also, in certain cases. The House would be interested to know that some Government servants unfortunately were guilty of sabotage and, therefore, action had to be taken against them. They were in different stages of actual prosecution or trial. Ultimately, conviction was round the number of 1500. Out of them, sentences have been remitted in the case of 994. The House will find that the sentences of a large number of Government servants were remitted and the cases that are pending at present are only 23.

Apart from this, may I point out how this action was not merely unwise but also highly harmful to the interests of the Government? Ultimately, the interest of the Government and the interest of the people are the same and the House will view with horror the great loss that the Government has sustained by this unwise strike. In terms of loss of production and traffic revenue and the cost of emergency arrangements, the financial loss to the Government on account of strike amounts to Rs. 4·50 crores. The man-hours lost is 112 lakhs and the cost in terms of wage alone for these men is Rs. 70 lakhs. Damage to Government property was Rs. 49,000. Out of it Rs. 23,000 worth property was lost on account of damage.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: This morning we lost Rs. 127 lakhs!

Shri Datar: After taking all these figures into account, I would appeal to the hon. friends to consider whether the Government's conduct was at all revengeful or whether it was generous or almost over-generous. There are two considerations that we have to take into account. One is that all our Government servants have to be subject to discipline; their conduct must always show absolute maintenance of discipline on the one hand and secondly, when they commit certain offences of misconduct of different or varying types, naturally, the punishment also should be varying. That is the reason why, even after they were punished in certain cases the sentences were reversed or remitted. In other cases of departmental proceedings, the largest possible number of Government servants have been reinstated in service. In these circumstances, I would appeal to this House to take into account to remember certain things while pleading for reinstatement or other benefits to these erring officers. There is no dispute about this. I am putting it at the lowest. These officers were erring officers. In respect of the erring officers, for instance, will it be proper to condone all their errors? Then no government can be carried on. It would install a sense of what you can call demoralisation so far as government service is concerned. That is the reason why we took into account the minimum requirements or the needs of discipline. We have been. as I stated, over-lenient or over-generous so far as these officers are concerned.

I now pass on to the next question which was pointed out during the debate on these Demands as well as during the debate on the Demands of the Law Ministry. It was said that the arrears in High Courts were rising. They are not rising to the extent that hon. Members have pointed out to us. May I, in this connection, point out that the arrears are not so large as hon. Members want us to believe? I have got here the figures for all the High Courts taken together for the three years 1958, 1959 and 1960. I may point out that the total number of High Court Judges—permanent High Court Judges—was 151 and 28 were additional Judges in 1958. In 1959 the number of additional Judges rose from 28 to 33. In 1960 we had 157 permanent Judges and 43 additional Judges. A question was asked sometime ago as to whether the Government were averse to increasing the number of additional Judges in proper cases. We have increased the number of additional Judges and to a small extent the number of permanent Judges also. You will find that the appointment of High Court Judges creates a large financial liability to be borne by the State Government. That is the reason why all the circumstances have to be taken into account.

In respect of institution of cases, in 1958 the number was 1,66,777. In 1959 it rose to 1,78,847 and in 1960 it was 1,83,677. That means, as you will find, from 66,000 it rose to 83,000, one lakh being constant. This is not a very alarming state of arrears in the High Courts. Disposals also have been fairly satisfactory on the whole. The number was 1,72,245 in 1958. It was 1,72 230 in 1959 and 1,80,939 in 1960. The pendency also, Sir, is not very large. It was 1,77,799 in 1958, 1,84,595 in 1959 and 1,90,444 in 1960.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Is it not increasing?

Shri Datar: It has slightly increased but it is not an alarming increase.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It is a matter of opinion.

Shri Datar: Such increase is inevitable.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The figure of arrears itself was alarming.

Shri Datar: Sometimes the increase is inevitable because a number of people go to courts and hon. Members are aware that there are writ petitions also.

Mr. Speaker: What is the percentage of cases that are pending for over one year?

Shri Datar: I was coming to that. So far as pendency is concerned, the total pendency increased from 1·78 lakhs at the end of 1958 to 1.85 lakhs, that means an increase of 7,000. It is interesting to note that the number of cases over two years old at the end of 1960 was 62,738 of which only 138 were criminal cases. In fact, the High Courts have done well in giving full importance to criminal cases. The criminal cases have to be disposed of as early as possible. As the House is aware, the Law Ministers' Conference decided two years ago that the civil cases, especially the big civil suits and appeals, etc., should be disposed of roughly within two years at the latest and the criminal cases in high courts ought to be disposed of within six months. This rule has generally been followed.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Even then, 130 cases are pending for more than two years.

Shri Datar: The hon. Member made a reference to the Orissa high court. The number there is not very large. In that case, one permanent incumbent retired only a few months ago. Before he retired we requested the Chief Justice and the Chief Minister to send us their nomination. They have not yet done so. That is the reason why no appointment has been made. But even here, the period is hardly two or three months and not more. Therefore, I am pointing out that the arrears are not so large. After all, so far as these arrears are concerned, it is a matter under the jurisdiction of the high court, and we can make certain changes in the law, if it is desired, and certain changes are under consideration as to whether the work before the high court should be reduced by increasing the jurisdiction of the district courts. That also is a matter which can be considered and which is being considered.

An hon. Member suggested that the Law Commission's recommendations were not given effect to. I only pointed out in a general way that a large number of their recommendations have been either given effect to by us or the Chief Justices, through the State Governments, have been informed that it is perfectly open to them to take necessary steps for reducing the volume of arrears that is found in the various courts. That is a matter which has to be left naturally to the courts, and it would not be proper, nor desirable, for Government to interfere in such matters. As hon. Members pointed out, we are anxious to maintain the independence of the judiciary and therefore this question has to be left to them. I am satisfied that the Chief Justices of the various high courts are fully aware of the problem of arrears, and whatever is necessary by way of other help like the appointment of additional judges or making amendments to the law, the Government are always prepared to render help so far as this question is concerned.

The next question that I shall deal with would be the question of prohibition. In respect of prohibition, a number of hon. Members have stated that the Government's policy was hesitant. In fact, my hon. friend, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, who attended the meeting of the Central Advisory Committee also, yesterday gave expression to his feeling that the Government was not sincere about prohibition. May I point out here that we are bound by the directive principles of the Constitution? That is one thing. Secondly, even before the inauguration of the new Constitution, fortunately, in States like Bombay and

Madras, they had prohibition, when we had the first Congress Ministry between 1937 and 1939, and sometime thereafter. So, we had got the experience of these two States. And then, what did the Government do after the Constitution? They appointed a Planning Commission, and they appointed a committee for the purpose of assessing the whole position so far as prohibition is concerned. That committee, under the chairmanship of Shri Shriman Narayan, who is now a Member of the Planning Commission, went round the country and made certain recommendations. These recommendations have been before the Government. Government are taking steps to see that the policy of prohibition is followed to the fullest extent possible consistently with the difficulties that have arisen in this case. The present position is that Maharashtra and Gujarat are now completely dry areas. So far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned the former Andhra State is completely dry. Telangana has not yet been made dry. In respect of Mysore, I believe except on or two districts, the other area is dry or going to be made dry very soon. So far as certain other States are concerned, there are two categories. One is they have introduced prohibition in some districts. U.P., for example, has introduced prohibition in 11 districts. Punjab has introduced it in 1 district. The ther States are either considering the whole matter or are finding it difficult to implement prohibition even to a partial extent on account of certain difficulties.

Naturally, one of the greatest difficulties is that of finance. But still we want that something has got to be done as early as possible so as to see that prohibition becomes a complete success. May I point out in this connection that a great experiment was made in USA by introducing an amendment to their Constitution and they introduced prohibition in about 1920. But the conditions there were quite different from those obtaining in India. After 13 years, they scrapped prohibition altogether. I am giving some broad figures. Generally 47 per cent of the population take to drinking in USA or other countries; I am speaking subject to correction.

So far as India is concerned, there are two points in our favour. One is the natural or almost religious disinclination of our people to take to drinking. Even now the population of drunkards is 7 per cent in the whole of India. India is a country where, on account of long culture, long religious disinclination to take to drinking, the experiment of prohibition can certainly be made and may I add, successfully made? Often times, we hear complaints especially from those quarters who themselves perhaps take to drinking, that prohibition should be scrapped. There is opposition in other parties also and they say, prohibition should be scrapped. But may I point out categorically that we are not going to scrap prohibition at all? To the extent that the Central Government is concerned, we are going to advise the State Governments to see to it that complete prohibition is introduced as early as possible. I may say that this express 'as early as possible' is not a non-committal expression at all. In fact, I am anxious we should have complete prohibition in the whole of India as early as possible.

This question was discussed in the Central Advisory Committee's meeting the other day and certain difficulties were pointed out. One of the difficulties which was very strongly placed before the committee was—Shri Mathur also laid stress on it—that prohibition will not succeed unless we have prohibition in the whole of India. If we have got partial prohibition, naturally it leaves the door open for dishonesty and for disingenuousness also. People from one part go to the other part. I know a certain train has been named as wine train or liquor train because it goes from the dry area into the wet area. All those things have to be removed. We are suffering from this particular difficulty on account of the fact that the area round about Delhi territory is almost wholly wet area. Now we

[Shri Datar]

have taken up the question with the State Governments. We have other difficulties also. Delhi is the capital. So, we have got certain other things to be considered. Therefore, progress in Delhi is not to the extent satisfactory to which I should be very happy to have it. But all these difficulties have got to be got over as early as possible. Secondly, we are now trying to see what can be done in this respect, and very heroic effort will have to be made to introduce prohibition.

I know that some hon. Members have pointed out that to the extent that we lay emphasis on prohibition, to that extent there is illicit distillation, which certain hon. Members magnified by carrying it a cottage industry. It is true that there is some illicit distillation and that has got to be curbed. Lastly, in spite of this, my hope lies in the fact that the next generation would be absolutely pure from drinking. If, for example, we scrap prohibition at this stage, then it is only God that can protect India. I know, if drinking is removed, if prohibition is completely established, there would be happiness in the family. The economic position of the families will also improve, and that has to be taken into account. That is the reason why women in particular are anxious that the policy of prohibition is followed to the fullest extent. Our greatest supporters, may I point out, are the womenfolk, because then their financial condition would be far better and they would be saved from certain other types of mal-treatment, to which I need not make a reference. Therefore, I would assure my hon. friend, Shri Mathur, as well as the House, that the Government are keen on having prohibition to the fullest extent and as early as possible. We are actually carrying on a war with the difficulties. The difficulties appear to be insurmountable but we are trying to see, in as heroic a manner as possible, how these difficulties can be got over and in the world our country can be named as one where prohibition is completely successful and it has added to the welfare and happiness of the population as a whole. That should also be considered.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What about the Union Territories? They are under his direct jurisdiction. Why should he not apply it to the Union Territories?

Shri Datar: I have pointed out the difficulties in Delhi and other places also.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: You are not yourself doing anything.

Shri Datar: I have pointed out certain difficulties.

Then, Union Territories is the next question to which I shall make a short reference. My colleague yesterday made a reference to the developmental projcts and I am not dealing with them today. Now, often times, we are having representations, we are having agitations also, for what they call responsible government, as if there is no responsible government in these territories.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: There is none.

Shri Datar: As I pointed out to this House, they are under the direct control of Parliament, which is the sovereign body of India.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Oh!

Shri Datar: And we are answerable to the Parliament. Therefore, we are trying our best to see that these areas are developed as early as possible. Now, Sir, you are aware there was the States Reorganisation Act. Before that, we had a Commission. That Commission went into these questions and suggested that these areas, namely, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura and Manipur, they were not developed at all, to a large extent they were undeveloped and because a large number of them were only States—let not the hon. Member amaze me . . . .

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He is misleading the House.

Shri Datar: I am not misleading the House.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Before they were taken over by the Centre, they had Assembly and Government.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Is there no end to this kind of interruption? The hon. Minister was saying that Tripura, Manipur and Himachal Pradesh, they were all native States. They were called Part B States. Some of them were small and some of them big. Later on, some of them were merged with other States. In the case of small States, the Government felt that those people are not able to directly manage their affairs and, therefore, the Centre is doing so through their representatives.

The only thing that could be said is that there should be a larger proportion. That is all that can be said. Local legislative assemblies consist of a larger number of representatives whereas Parliament has only a few representatives. In Parliament also there are representatives from those States. There are a number of people in this country who advocate a unitary form of State and scrapping of the federation. I do not know how many of our hon. friends share that view. But there are here and there unitary states—why here and there, there are so many. This is a unitary State so far as the Union Territories are concerned. That is what the hon. Minister says.

Shri Datar: Before integration with the Indian Union all these three areas consisted of Indian States. Himachal Pradesh consisted of about 22 States and they were in varying degree of backwardness with no improvement at all. Tripura and Manipur also were Indian States. They were highly neglected areas. Transport in particular was so negligible that greater attention has to be given. I would point out to the hon. House that the Fazl Ali Commission's report stated that Himachal Pradesh should be kept under the Centre for some years, for about ten years or so, until it was developed and brought to the same stage of development and enlightenment as the other areas. We accepted these recommendations. Therefore we are trying our best to spend more money over these areas.

I just counted yesterday the figures so far as these three areas are concerned. Their revenue is very small. It is Rs. 40 lakhs or Rs. 50 lakhs. Actually Government has been spending more and more. During the last four years over these three areas in particular we have spent more than Rs. 85 crores in addition to what little they got by way of receipts. So that would show the measure of great interest or the measure of special care that the Government of India have for these territories. It would not be proper to say that these territories are not being developed or that there is no popular rule at all. In fact, the democratic set-up under the Parliament's guidance is working far better and these areas are being developed to a larger extent than what would have been had they either become parts of some other States or otherwise.

I was amazed at an hon. Member from Manipur, Shri Achaw Singh, again leading an unwise movement. Ultimately, the movement died down. It should be noted that in 1952 Shri Achaw Singh, our hon. Member of Parliament, was in favour of merging Manipur with Assam State.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What of that?

Shri Datar: Are these people in favour of merger with other States? I know that just as there is an agitation for what they call responsible rule there, they are not prepared to join the other States also.

Taking all these circumstances into account, may I point out that the first and the most prominent task is a complete development of these areas so as to bring them on a par with the surrounding areas of the Indian Union. Then the question has to be considered and surely it can be considered. The late Home Minister was

[Shri Datar]

approached by certain deputations and all that he promised was to give more powers, if desired, to the Territorial Councils in these areas. There are Territorial Councils. It is hardly four years since the new set-up has started working. We have rationalised the administration. In these circumstances I should appeal to the hon. Members to consider the question of development first and then the question of enlarging the powers. When so much money is being spent under the directions of Parliament, it is a factor which much weigh more with them than, what they call, a popular government. If they want a popular government, they will have to be subjected to the same restrictions and conditions as the other States are having. Are they prepared for that?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Why not?

Shri Datar: This question also should be taken into account. We are pouring money over this area. If it goes into some other area, then, naturally, the flow cannot be so great as it is at present, because Government are anxious that no part in India remains backward or undeveloped or under-developed.

Shri Thimmaiah (Kolar-Reserved—Sch. Castes): Is there no time limit for the Minister?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Is that the final decision?

Shri Datar: So far as Manipur is concerned, I would not like to go into the agitation. The hon. Member stated that they were not treated well. That was the burden of his song. May I point out to him that that agitation was entirely wrong? Legislative Assembly agitation or something like that—that was the name that they had given to it. And may I point out what was done? My hon. friend Shri L. Achaw Singh insisted that it was a completely non-violent movement.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It was.

Shri Datar: It was far from non-violent; it was absolutely violent. And I am giving the details here. I am giving one instance. You know at Imphal there is an aerodrome. The agitation was intensified on 11th April, 1960 when the agitators, including a few women, blocked all the roads lading to Imphal, including bridges in the town proper. The road leading to the airport was blocked at three places. The further thing is important. About 150 heads of cattle, Mr. Speaker, you may kindly note, were drawn to the airport, so that on that particular day no aircraft carrying passengers or goods will land there. The Chief Commissioner had to advise the plane to go back. Can this be called non-violent?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That is the only violence?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Is there no end to the interruptions?

Shri Datar: 150 heads of cattle were drawn there. Can it be an instance of non-violence?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: You don't know what non-violence is.

Mr. Speaker: It is obstruction.

Shri Datar: Thousands of persons squatted before the Chief Commisioner's house and practically coerced him to transmit a wireless message recommending the contents of their memorandum to the Government of India. Intensive picketing of government offices was carried on. Offices virtually ceased to function. And lastly, there was calculated violence aimed at destroying the Inter-State police wireless station. Let the hon. Member hear this. They pelted and hurled through sling stones at the station which resulted in the breakage of the window panes.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: They might be some of your agents?

Shri Datar: Lastly, may I say this? At present, out of only six persons in custody, one is actually in jail and five persons have been on bail. Even there you will find that great violence was used and a number of police personnel received injuries. Their number was sixty-six.

Under these circumstances I am extremely sorry that an hon. Member of this House had resort to methods which were absolutely doubtful in propriety and which either were violent in themselves or led to violence. It is for the honourable Parliament to amend the Constitution and to do whatever it pleases. How can an agitation be carried on at the other end of India, for coercing Government into doing something against what Parliament itself has done?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It is perfectly constitutional.

Shri Datar: Sir, I would finish in one minute, because I know that there is a half-an-hour discussion after this.

So far as Zonal Councils are concerned...... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shall I ask the Minister to stop? What is this kind of interference? I am afraid hon. Members are unnecessarily going out of the way. They must allow the Minister to go on. They must wait for their turn. I do not want to be harsh, but hon. Members are forcing me to that. This morning also I observed it, all of them jointly rising together. They are making this practically a place where there is not even ordinary discipline. Hon. Members will kindly keep quiet, and wait for their turn. This kind of interruption does not do them any good. After all, people are watching, and this is the biggest Assembly in the whole country.

Shri Datar: So far as the zonal councils are concerned, the House is aware that when the States Reorganisation Bill had been placed before the House, we had no provision for zonal councils as such. The hon. Prime Minister then intervened, and it was he who pointed out that there ought to be some machinery for what he called co-operative working. That proposal was unanimously accepted by all sections of the House, and that was the reason why, as advised by the Prime Minister, we introduced in the Constitution zonal councils, which, as the Constitution has pointed out, have to be of an advisory character. Secondly, the zonal councils are not zonal States. That also should be taken into account.

Some hon. Members suggested that there ought to be non-official members on the zonal councils. The type of zonal councils, which have been conceived of in the Constitution, is only for such cooperative working or co-ordination at Government level.

I would point out that due to the five zonal councils that we are having, considerable improvement has taken place in each of these zones. I shall mention only one instance, so far as the common policy is concerned. There are a number of other matters where by meeting together and by discussing common difficulties and common aspirations, it is possible to come to conclusions rather than through the Central Government or through other ways. So, it is only for this purpose that the zonal councils have been conceived of, and on the whole, they have been doing fairly well in the sense that at the Government level, the representatives of the State Governments meet and think over all the points. And in respect of irrigation, in respect of power, in respect of communications and in respect of a number of matters, they are trying their best to solve those problems in as amicable a manner as possible and in as co-operative a spirit as possible, as has been pointed out by the Prime Minister. Therefore, it would not be proper to think of these zonal councils, as I stated earlier, as zonal States in that sense that between the States on the one hand and the Central Government on the other, there should be interposed a new or intermediate State. That is not the idea at all. That would affect or impinge on the autonomy of the State Governments. That

[Shri Datar]

is the reason why it has been purposely kept as advisory in character, and on the whole, it has been doing fairly well.

So far as the linguistic minorities are concerned, I would not enter into the larger questions, but I would point out one circumstance, namely that the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities was appointed about three years ago. One report was submitted, and one report was also duly debated upon by Parliament. A number of very constructive suggestions were made both in this House and in the other House. The second report also has been received, and if I mistake not, it has been placed on the Table of both Houses of Parliament. We have received the third report recently, and the matter can be considered when these reports are debated upon by Parliament. A number of very valuable suggestions have been made, and the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has gone and visited places, wherever it was necessary to do so. In this connection, I may point out that on account of his efforts and initiative,—he had gone to the south, and—all the four southern States have appointed a committee at the Ministerial level. They have evolved certain safeguards which can be carried out for the interests of these linguistic minorities. That is a great step and I am confident that what has been agreed upon by the Ministers of these four States will be of great help to the linguistic minorities. I therefore hope that what has been done uptill now will be considered fairly satisfactory.

The last point I would touch upon is about the separation of the judiciary from the executive.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Minister also going to speak?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): Yes.

Shri Datar: I am finishing in five minutes.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Chingleput): I would like to make a submission. Out of the eight hours allotted for discussion of the Demands for Grants to the Ministry of Home Affairs, nearly two hours have been taken by two Ministers and according to the official spokesman another hour will be taken by the Home Minister. I think we should take the hours spent by Ministers into account. I submit that you use your discretion to extend the time for debate.

Shri Datar: When so many questions are raised, I have to reply to them.

Mr. Speaker: They do not object to the hon. Minister taking time. They want more time.

Shri Datar: This is my last point. I am finishing in five minutes.

Shri J. B. S. Bist (Almora): One hour has been taken by the Minister. I submit that more time should be given for the discussion.

Shri Datar: So many questions were raised.

Mr. Speaker: How does the hon. Minister hold himself responsible for this? I am willing to give him time. The only point is, not that they object to the hon. Minister taking time, but they want more time.

Dr. Krishnaswami: Yes, Sir.

Shri Datar: So far as separation of the judiciary from the executive is concerned, I have got certain information which will be of great value to hon. Members. In 7 States, there is complete separation of the judiciary from the executive already in force. They are Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Mysore and West Bengal. In Assam, they are taking some preliminary steps in this matter. In Bihar, in 12 out of 17 districts, it has been already in operation. In Madhya Pradesh, the scheme is already in force throughout the State except the Mahakoshal region. In Orissa, in 3 out of 13 districts, it has been in operation. In Punjab, 10 out of 19 districts have it. There is complete separation so far as the former PEPSU area is concerned. In Rajasthan, a Committee has been appointed on this question. In UP, the scheme is at present in operation in 34 districts.

Therefore, this is a matter for the State Governments. But we are anxious that as early as possible by coordinated effort, complete separation of the judiciary from the executive is effected. The House will agree that to a large extent this is done, with complete separation in 7 States and fairly good advance in other States also towards complete separation.

I am obliged to you, Sir, and to hon. Members for the opportunity they gave to me. A number of points had been raised and it was my duty, in fairness to the House, to place the other side before them, as briefly as possible.

Shri J. B. S. Bist: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is with a heavy heart that I rise to speak on the Demands for Grants of this Ministry. My mind is full of thoughts for Pandit Pant who presided over this Ministry. Under his stewardship, the country had made great progress. For us, the hill people, he had a special affection. Being a hillman himself, he understood our problems and tried to help us as far as possible. He realised that as a result of the Chinese aggression from the north, those areas had become vulnerable both militarily and politically. He also realised that unless these areas were developed and the people living there were made to feel their stake in the country, it would be very difficult to stem ideological penetration by the Chinese Communists. It was Pantji's sagacity that created a special Division of the UP border area for accelerating the pace of economic development. Similar separate divisions were formed for Even during the current Budget, as and Kinnaur in Himachal Pradesh. Evn during the current Budget, an allotment of Rs. 2 crores for their development has been provided. All this is commendable.

18 hrs.

There is, however, one aspect to which I would like to invite the attention of the new Home Minister, whom I welcome to this new portfolio and wish all success. One of the major problems facing these areas . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may kindly continue tomorrow. We have the half-hour discussion.

Shri Pahadia (Sawai Madhopur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): What about the time, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: When I have said I will call him tomorrow, what is the meaning of pursuing it? When I have adjourned it to tomorrow, tomorrow we will think of it.

Shri Thimmaiah: We have not had a chance. You kindly extend the time by three hours.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection to extend the time even by three days. The only thing is, when it comes to the end, hon. Members are anxious to go away to their homes. In the evening, they are anxious to get back home. On Saturday they would like to be at home, and at the end of the session, they want to go home. Then, how do I find time to extend the time? I have no objection. There are six of us. The Panel of Chairmen are very kind to me. They are assisting me. The hon. Deputy-Speaker is here ready to work from morning to evening. I am myself able to sit for some time. With all this, if hon. Members are not here, what am I to do? I have the least objection. I will think of ways and means of giving more time, I have no objection, but once an hon. Member speaks, he runs away. He does not even care to stay. Why should there not be an *esprit de corps* to prevent the hon. Member from going out,

[Mr. Speaker]

catch hold of him and keep him here? If the House is full, everybody will be enthused. If it is only for the purpose of giving opportunity to one individual Member at the end of the debate, without any quorum, I do not know whom we are satisfying. I will consider. The hon. Ministers have taken so much time. I must give some more time to the hon. Members. Yes, I shall try.

Shri D. C. Sharma *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order There cannot be one rule for this hon. Member.

I want to make an announcement.

There are 149 cut motions to these Demands that were moved by hon. Members on the 27th March, 1961. In addition to this, cut motions, Nos. 1103, 1104, 1105 and 1110 standing in the name of Shri P. K. Deo may also be moved.

I will try to extend the time. It is an important subject. I shall see how we can make up the time on other Demands, or extend the time.

Desirability of introducing the system of elected Governors in the States.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): I beg to move:

> "That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1103).

Desirability of transferring the administration of NEFA and NAGALAND to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): I beg to move:

> "That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1104).

Need to introduced the system of Legislative Assemblies in Manipur, Tripura and Himachal Pradesh

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): I beg to move:

> "That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1105).

Defect in conducting census operation in the outlying Oriya tracts in Bihar

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): I beg to move:

> "That the Demand under the head Census be reduced by Rs. 100." (1110).

Mr. Speaker: These along with the other cut motions are before the House.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The half-hour discussion may be postponed, and the time may be given to some hon. Members.

Mr. Speaker: There is no meaning in this. We have adjourned this. There is no meaning in postponing it. People will not have any interest. Shri Panigrahi.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The other matter also refers to the Home Ministry's Demands. I think this half-hour may be allocated to the Home Ministry Demands.

Shri Pahadia: The time may also be extended.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Shri Panigrahi agrees with it.

Dr. Krishnaswami: No, he does not agree.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): There are some specific points which I wish to raise.

Mr. Speaker: Anyhow, hon. Members who want to speak may speak on this.

Shri Datar: It is also a coincidence that these Zonal Councils also relate to the Home Ministry.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I am speaking about the Eastern Zonal Council, not the Home Ministry.

Shri Datar: With which we are administratively concerned.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: This refers to a particular zone.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever it is, this half-hour discussion wil go on. Shri Panigrahi.

18.04 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the chair*].

*EASTERN ZONAL COUNCIL

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): I am grateful to you for allowing this discussion today. It refers to the working of the Eastern Zonal Council. There is a growing feeling among the Members of the Eastern Zonal Council that the Council is not functioning as an effective agency.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. There are regular proceedings in the House going on yet.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Not for Shri Datar. He is too non-violent!

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Others also have to be non-violent.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: There is a growing feeling among the members of the Eastern Zonal Council that it is not functioning as an effective agency to thrash out the outstanding differences between the different States who are members of the Zonal Council. It is being felt that the Central Government is becoming hesitant to persuade the different States for settling their inter-State differences and more especially the border adjustments between the member States. To that the hon. Minister answered that the Zonal Councils are intended to be advisory in character and there is no proposal before Government to amend the States Reorganisation Act to vary the scheme.

But I was looking at the relevant provisions of the States Reorganisation Act. In section 21, while defining the functions of the Zonal Council it has been stated, in sub-section (2):

> "In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (1), a Zonal Council may discuss, and make recommendations with regard to,—
>
> (a) any matter of common interest in the field of economic and social planning;
>
> (b) any matter concerning border disputes, linguistic minorities or inter-State transport; and
>
> (c) any matter connected with, or airsing out of, the reorganisation of the States under this Act."

Terefore, my submission is that the position of the hon. Minister that the Zonal Councils are intended to be only advisory in character does not hold good. It has been definitely stated in the Act that—

> "any matter of common interest in the field of economic and social planning;
>
> any matter concerning border disputes, linguistic minorities or inter-State transport".

can also be initiated in the Zonal Councils.

Therefore the power of the Zonal Council is little more than purely advisory. It is not purely of an advisory nature.

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*Half-An-Hour Discussion.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Does the hon. Member know under section 21—

> "Each Zonal Council shall be an advisory body"?

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to sub-section (2) of that section, in which it has been stated:

> "In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (1), a Zonal Council may discuss, and make recommendations with regard to,'-".

So, I submit, as the Minister of Assam has said, of late the Eastern Zonal Council is not functioning as an effective body to settle inter-State disputes because the Union Government is hesitant to persuade the different States to settle their disputes.

The Eastern Zonal Council has, by this time, held about 3 or 4 meetings. While this question has come up again and again in this House, it was stated that only when the State Governments agree to raise certain disputes can the Zonal Council come into the picture. A meeting of the Eastern Zonal Council was held at Bhubaneshwar also and the Government did not place this item on the agenda of the meeting. In November, 1960, on the 21st the hon. Minister again stated that the next meeting of the Zonal Council was t o be held at Calcutta. We have made repeated requests that the hon. Minister should initiate discussion with regard to the adjustment of territories between Bihar and Orissa with reference to Seraikela and Kharswan. During the last four years, we have repeatedly drawn the attention of the hon. Minister that he should initiate discussion so that the Chief Ministers of different States could meet and discuss this problem and suggest some measure of solving this dispute. Inspite of our repeated requests, the hon. Minister and the Home Ministry had not been kind towards our suggestion. In answer to another question on 13th February, 1959, the hon. Minister has stated that two meetings of the Eastern Zonal Council were held up to May, 1958. But in these two meetings, the question of Bihar-Orissa border dispute was not initiated by the Home Ministry or the Government of India or by the State Government. In 1958-59, more than Rs. 86,900 had been spent in running the Eastern Zonal Council. I do not know the total amount spent in the years 1959-60, and 1961. It was expected that after the States' reorganisation, whatever reorganisation disputes remain, minor adjustments etc. would be settled peacefully by negotiations among the different States which belong to the different zonal councils. So far the Government of India has not been able to persuade the Government of Bihar to come to any understanding in this matter and to settle this problem. The Government of India has gone to the extent of helping the States of Maharashtra and Bombay to settle their differences. It is a very good thing and the Home Ministry has gone to the extent of settling the border dispute between Andhra and Madras by the Pataskar formula. Here is an inter-State problem which has been there during the last four years, since the reorganisation of the States but I think the Home Ministry is feeling shy about it. It was reported in certain papers that because of the adamant attitude of Bihar Government, the Home Ministry did not want to displease that Government and therefore, did not want to initiate this dispute so that it could be solved peacefully without delay.

There is another problem also that came up before the Calcutta meeting and we were told that this discussion should come up informally and not formaly. I was looking to the agenda which was circulated for the Calcutta meeting of the Eastern Zonal Council. The first item refers to the claim of West Bengal to a portion of a village in Jagannathpur Thana, No. 53, District Purnea. In the agenda No. 15, there is reference to a dispute over the possession of a village, Govindpur, in the Malda-Purnea border. In No.

18, there is a reference to the Assam disturbances. It was reported in the Press that because of the unwillingness of the Government of Assam, even this question of disturbances in Assam could not be taken up. But the border dispute between Orissa and Bihar did not find place in the agenda also.

Similarly, there was another item that came up in the Eastern Zonal Council in its meeting on 2nd August, 1958, which was held in Shillong. In the agenda, the very first item is about fishing rights on the coastal seas for ordinary and mechanised boats. I have brought this question many times before this House. There are more than 12,000 fishermen in the sea coast of Orissa and they have been deprived of earning their livelihood because the fishing vessels of West Bengal catch fish in the sea coast of Orissa. Therefore, legitimately, it was brought before the Eastern Zonal Council and was given the first place in the agenda. But I was told recently in reply to a question that this problem is being examined. This question is hanging fire for the last three years and no settlement has been arrived at. Therefore, I urge upon the Minister that at least for settling all these important inter-State disputes, the Eastern Zonal Council should be made effective and it was meant to be effective. Because of the weakness of the Centre, I feel the constituent units of Zonal Council did not take much care to see that the disputes among the different States are settled peacefully. Then at least the real objectives of the zonal councils would be satisfied.

Sir, to these points I want an answer from the hon. Minister. I feel that with regard to this border dispute between Bihar and Orissa and the dispute relating to fishing rights in the coastal areas of Orissa which are hanging fire for the last four years in the Eastern Zonal Council, at least the next meeting of the Council should try its best to solve them so that our people may feel that the Eastern zonal council is functioning in an effective way and people will have more faith on the working of the zonal councils.

Shri Datar: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the question that the hon. Member has raised has a certain history. So far as the Eastern Zonal Council is concerned, as I just pointed out, we have got a section in the States Reorganisation Act where it is clearly stated in section 21:

> "Each Zonal Council shall be an advisory body and may discuss any matter in which some or all the States represented in the Council or the Union have a common interest and advise the State Government."

So this is a point that has to be clearly noted, that the zonal councils are advisory in character. As I just now pointed out the zonal councils have to discuss matters with a common consent. In respect of the two areas to which the hon. Member made a reference, namely, Seraikella and Kharsawan, the question that arises is whether it is or it is not a closed matter. When the States Reorganisation Bill was under consideration, we had the report of a Commission in this respect—the Fazal Ali Commission. They went into this question and came to the conclusion that these two areas should remain where they were—that is, in the Bihar State. Thereafter this question was raised during the consideration stage of the States Reorganisation Bill and a number of amendments, if I remember aright, were brought forward by some hon. Members from the Orissa State and they were all negatived. Under these circumstances, after the States Reorganisation Act was passed, the question arises as to whether this should be treated as a question that has not been decided at all. In fact, when the States Reorganisation Act negatived the proposals that those who were interested in it like the hon. Member had raised, my submission is that that question has been a closed one.

[Shri Datar]

So far as the Zonal Councils are concerned, if both the States agree, naturally that question can be considered by the Central Government or a Bill can be brought forward before the Parliament. My hon. friend referred to two cases. One was the Andhra Pradesh-Madras Transfer of Land Bill. There you will find that this question had been discussed at one stage, if I remember aright at the Southern Zonal Council, and both the Chief Ministers of the two States had agreed to lay down certain criteria for considering the question as to whether any areas should be transferred from Madras to Andhra Pradesh or *vice versa*. Thereafter, after laying down, if I remember aright, four principles in this respect they referred the matter to Shri Pataskar, the Governor of Madhya Pradesh. He gave his report. It was accepted by both the State Governments. Then the Centre was approached for giving effect to it through an Act of Parliament. That was how this particular matter was decided after an initiative in that respect had been taken by the two governments together.

In the case of the former Bombay State—now Maharashtra and Gujerat —there also the initiative was largely taken by the Chief Minister of Bombay Government along with Dr. Jivaraj Mehta who is now the Chief Minister of Gujerat. Both of them took an initiative in this matter and then informally the question was gone into. Subsequently, there was an agreement between the Chief Minister of Maharashtra State and Dr. Jivaraj Mehta who represented the interests of Gujarat. Thereafter, we were approached for the purpose of bringing forward a Bill. That is why in this case also it was not the Centre which took the initiative, because, so far as the Centre was concerned, the matter had been finally closed. In this case, this question was raised, as the hon. Member has stated, by the Government of Orissa. It was sought to be raised before the Zonal Council. The Orissa Government suggested that this item should also be considered at the meeting of the Council. The Bihar Government took the view that this should be treated as a settled matter. Thereafter, we had a meeting of the Eastern Zonal Council at Delhi, under the chairmanship of the late Home Minister, Shri G. B. Pant. Shri G. B. Pant suggested that unless the Bihar Government agreed, it could not be considered as a matter for the discussion at the Zonal Council. But he very wisely suggested that this matter should be discussed by the representatives of the two Governments informally. The hon. Member is also aware that the former Chief Minister of Bihar was subsequently very ill and unfortunately he later died. That circumstance might be taken into account. Therefore, what was discussed informally has remained as it is. It is for the two Governments or for the two Chief Ministers, whatever it is, to raise this question and discuss it informally, and if they come to the conclusion that the stage has been reached, when it can be formally discussed by the Eastern Zonal Council, then certainly it can be done. As I stated, the matter has to be discussed first in an informal capacity, and the possibilities of agreement have to be explored, and then only it can come before the Zonal Council. If at the Zonal Council they come to common conclusions, then the Government comes into the picture.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: One question. Did Shri G. B. Pant suggest any way out of this, to the Chief Ministers, so that they might discuss it?

Shri Datar: This is exactly what the Home Minister suggested. He found out the technical difficulty in this case, namely, that the Bihar Government had treated this, as you will see—and rightly so so far as the Act is concerned,—as a closed matter. Therefore, he suggested that, with a view to see if some common formula can be evolved, this matter should be discussed first in an informal capacity by the Chief Ministers of the two States. Unfortunately, that has not been done. It is perfectly open to the two State Governments to consider this question informally and to see whether anything can be done. In the absence of such an agreement, in the absence of this subject coming before the Zonal Council, it will not be possible for the Centre to take any initiative in this matter. We cannot take any initiative under to the States Reorganisation Act according to the provisions that I have pointed out.

Similarly, the right of fishing in the Orissa east coast was also a matter which came at one stage and then it was considered that two Chief Secretaries should first discuss the matter among themselves. This is the way in which the purpose of the Zonal Councils can be duly met. If the two Chief Secretaries meet, then the matter can be taken up. If the two Ministries in the two States together meet, then, it will come before the Zonal Council, and then the matter can be settled amicably. In the absence of any common agreement or any amicable solution between the two Governments, I may point out that no advantage can be taken of section 21 and the matter cannot come before the Zonal Council unless both the States agree about the agenda.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: About the fishing rights, have the Chief Secretaries met now, and have they suggested any measure? It is there since the last three years.

Shri Datar: My information is that the matter was being examined by the two Chief Secretaries.

18.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March. 29, 1961/Chaitra 8, 1883 (Saka).

[*Tuesday, March 28, 1961/Chaitra 7, 1883 (Saka)*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTION		COLUMNS 7531—67
S.Q. No.	*Subject*	
1136	Reports of French and British teams on Rourkela and Durgapur	7531—38
1138	Steel Re-rolling mills	7538—43
1139	Teachers	7543—47
1140	Backward classes	7547—57
1141	National Coal Development Corporation	7557—62
1142	Tool and Alloy Steel	7562—64
1143	Purchase of Sicilian Horses and mules	7564—65
1144	Dugda and Bhojudih coal washeries	7565—67

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		7567—7637
S.Q. No.		
1137	Shortage of mining engineers in coal mines	7567-68
1145	Leave for Government employees	7568
1146	P.T.O. Concessions	7568-69
1148	Excavations at Kaveripoompatnam	7569
1149	Troops to Congo	7569-70
1150	U.K. aid for Third Five Year Plan	7570
1151	Indian technicians abroad	7570
1152	Elections for Orissa Legislative Assembly	7571
1153	Exchange of scholars between China and India	7571
1154	Cultural delegation to the Congo	7571-72
1155	Transportation of coal	7572—74
1156	Orissa Pay Commission	7574
1157	Central Information Service	7574-75
1158	Census Enumeration in Delhi	7575
1159	Incidence of indirect taxation	7575-76
1160	Officers of Bhilai Steel Project	7576
1161	Oil prospecting licences	7576-77
1162	Indo-Stanvac Petroleum Project	7577
1163	Border districts	7577-78
1164	Coal washeries	7578-79
1165	Khud-Banihal road	7579

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
1166	Mid-day feeding of school children	7579-81
1167	"Freedom from Prejudice" campaign	7580-81
1168	Delhi School of Social Work	7581
1169	Underground gasification of coal	7581
1170	Confirmation of civilian employees in Defence establishments	7582
1171	Archaeological excavations in Madras	7582
1172	Small Scale Woollen and Silk Factories in Amritsar	7582-83
1173	Prevention of begging in Delhi	7583-84
U.S. Q. No.		
2374	National Theatre in Delhi	7584
2375	Open air threatres in Delhi and New Delhi	7584
2376	Violation of foreign exchange rules	7584-85
2377	Allotment of coal to Maharashtra	7585-86
2378	Ground water resources in Bihar	7586-87
2379	School hostels in Madhya Pradesh	7587-88
2380	High Schools and colleges in Tripura and Manipur	7588—90
2381	Teachers in Tripura	7589
2382	Indian in Gaza	7589—91
2383	Construction of engineering colleges and Institutes of technology.	7591
2384	T.A. drawn by the Chief Commissioner of Tripura	7591
2385	Criminal cases in Tripura	7592
2386	Pay scales of members of Central Information Service	7592
2387	Employees in Tribal Rural Welfare Deptt., Orissa	7593
2388	Distribution of sewing machines by Tribal and Rural Welfare Department, Orissa	7593-94
2389	Scholarships to Scheduled Caste students of Bolangir District, Orissa	7594

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
2390	Popularising circus . .	7594
2391	Institute for training in circus	7595
2392	Promotion of sports etc.	7595
2393	Circus troupe to foreign countries. . . .	7595
2394	Development of circus .	7596
2395	Grants for development of Hindi in Punjab . .	7596-97
2396	Grants for cultural festivals in Madras University .	7597
2397	Arrears of Income taxes etc. in Punjab . .	7597
2398	Grant to Sanskrit Organisations in Punjab . .	7597-98
2399	Archaeological excavations in Punjab . . .	7598
2400	Bal Bhavan in Delhi .	7598-99
2401	Post-matric scholarships to Backward Classes in Orissa	7599
2402	Cultural development in Orissa.. . . .	7599-7600
2403	Training of civilians in Defence establishments .	7600
2404	Books form Asia Foundation of U.S.A. . . .	7601
2405	Hindi Teachers' Training college at Trichur	7601-02
2406	Land acquisition at Rourkela	7602
2407	Arrears of income tax and Estate Duty . .	7602-03
2408	Illegal trade in Ganja .	7603
2409	Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad	7603-04
2410	Republic Day	7604
2411	Illegal small arms factory in Moradabad .	7604
2412	Republic Day Parade .	7604-05
2413	Nagarjunakonda excavations	7605
2414	Coal shortage in Punjab .	7605-06
2415	Scholarships to S.C. and Backward Class students	7606
2416	Coal despatch	7606-07
2417	Oil marketing . .	7607-08
2418	Fourth rolling mill at Bhilai	7608
2419	Coal Production by National Coal Development Corporation . . .	760
2420	Exchange of scholars between Indian and Pakistan	7609
2421	Government resolution in Hindi	7610

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
2422	Ministerial publications in Hindi	7610-11
2423	"Teach Hindi" Scheme	7611
2424	Central Hindi Directorate	7611-12
2425	Overtime allowance .	7612-13
2426	Cantonment board employees . .	7613
2427	Cantonment board employees	7613-14
2428	State Bank of India Branches . . .	7614
2429	Pay scales of Government employees in Manipur	7615-16
2430	Rice allowance for Manipur staff	7616
2431	Order of precedence in Manipur Administration	7616-17
2432	Naga hostiles under detention	7617
2433	Bomb explosion in Ukkrul Division . . .	7617
2434	Juvenile Delinquency in Manipur . . .	7617-18
2435	Kidnapping by Naga hostiles . . .	7618
2436	Boundaries between NEFA and Manipur . .	7618-19
2437	Employees of IAF. station, Chakeri . . .	7619-20
2438	Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur . .	7620
2439	Floods in Orissa . .	7620-21
2440	Small Savings collections in Madras State . .	7621
2441	Grants to Hindi Oragnisations in Manipur	7621-22
2442	Pension scheme for Andhra Pradesh Teachers . .	7622
2443	Students' Union of Delhi . University . . .	7622-23
2444	Judges in Mysore High Court	7623
2446	L.I.C. help to Pakistan	7623-24
2447	Stadium for Delhi University	7624
2448	Damage by rains etc. in Himachal Pradesh . .	7624-25
2449	"Gharats" in Himachal Pradesh	7625-26
2450	Fees in Delhi schools .	7626
2451	Economic conditions of S.T. in Orissa . .	7627
2452	Aid to S.T. in Orissa for purchase of boats .	7627-28
2453	Houses for S. T. in Orissa	7628
2454	Election petition . .	7629

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
2455	Gift of car	7629
2456	Bye-elections	7629-30
2457	Facilities to Bank employees . . .	7630-31
2458	Small coins in Orissa .	7631
2459	Counterfiet currency notes.	7631-32
2460	Prison Welfare Committee	7632
2461	Youth Welfare activities	7632-33
2462	Bye-election to Lok Sabha in Ganjam . . .	7633
2463	Reservation of posts for S.C. and S.T. in public undertakings . . .	7634
2464	Seizure of jute goods at Calcutta . . .	7634-35
2465	Arrears of property tax .	7635-36
2466	Police Officers granted extension . . .	7636
2467	Accumulation of coal at at Pitheads in Karanpur area	7636-37

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 7637—47

Shri P. C. Borooah called the attention of the Minister of Railways to the destruction by fire of timber with crores of rupees at the Railway Timber Depot, Dhilwan .

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy) made a statement in regard thereto . . .

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE : 7643—45

(1) A copy each of the following papers :—

(i) Annual Report of the Ashoka Hotels Limited for the year ended 31st March, 1960 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956 .

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company .

(2) A copy each of the following papers :

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(i) Annual Report of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1959-60, under sub-section (3) of Section 23 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959 . . .

(ii) Notification No. G. S. R. 358, dated the 18th March, 1961, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957

(3) A copy of the Indian Police Service (Uniform) Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 208 dated the 25th February 1961, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 . .

(4) A copy of the Report of Assessment Committee on Vijnan Mandirs (Volumes I and II). . . .

(5) A copy of the Naval Services (Army and Air Force Command) Regulations, 1961 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 80 dated the 11th March, 1961 as corrected by Notification No. S.R.O. 106 dated the 25th March, 1961, under Section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957 .

(6) A copy of the Madhya Pradesh Rice Procurement (Levy) Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 345 dated the 10th March, 1961, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. . . .

REPORTS OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED : 7645-46

Hundred and twelfth and Hundred and thirteenth Reports were presented. .

STATEMENT BY MEMBER 7646—49

Shri Hem Barua made a statement regarding certain matters arising out of the speech of the Minister of Mines and Oil on the 14th March, 1961, about the oil well at Rudrasagar . .

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya) made a statement in reply thereto.

COLUMNS

BILLS INTRODUCED . . 7659-60

(1) The Delhi (Urban Areas) Tenants Relief Bill, 1961.

(2) The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

(3) The Orissa Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1961.

ORISSA BUDGET, 1961-62—GENERAL DISCUSSION 7660—7755

General Discussion on the Orissa Budget, 1961-62 commenced. The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi) replied to the debate. The discussion was concluded .

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (ORISSA), 1961-62 . . . . . 7756—69

The Demands for Grants on Account for the year 1961-62 in respect of the Orissa Budget were voted in full .

BILL PASSED . . . 7770

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi) moved for consideration of the Orissa Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1961. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed

COLUMNS

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 7671—7803

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs continued. The discussion was not concluded.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION. . . 7803—12

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 28th February, 1961 to Starred Question No. 333 regarding the Eastern Zonal Council.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) replied to the debate.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1961/CHAITRA 8,1883 (Saka).

Further Discussion and voting on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs and also discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.

GMGIPND—LS-II—2384(Ai) LS—7-4-61—900.